REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,044.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	38
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The Scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "MALDA," 1,245 Tons, 320 H. P., Commander F. M. Burn, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	23
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	Dec. 1
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Cocanada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Calicut	26	„ Calingapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	11
„ Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

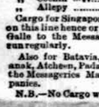
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchange Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, GWADUR, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

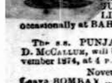
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	24	„ Muscat	15
„ Gwadur	25	„ Fao	9
„ Muscat	27	„ Bushire	11
„ Jask	28	„ Linga	16
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga ... December	1	„ Jask	19
„ Bushire	3	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	5	„ Guadur	22
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	9	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KUERACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. E. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. UNJAUB, 1,680 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. PeaD, will leave on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurney, Ratnagherri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim.).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE POOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manekchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghulley, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4	£2
Suez	36	22	8	4
Port Said	38	24	9	4
Messina	50	34	14	6
Naples	50	34	14	6
Leghorn	50	34	14	6
Genoa	50	34	14	6
Marseilles	52	35	14	6-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the middle of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(*To leave about 2nd proximo*)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior First-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate. A Steward is carried.

Rates of Passage, are—

1st Class to Suez £90
Do Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(*To leave about 10th December.*)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are:—

1st Class to Suez £30
Do. to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,115 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. PERSIAN, 2,333 „ 3 th November.
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 „ Dec. 7th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and to bring also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 4 Cases T cloth rolls.

4 Cases chlorodyne, 1 case molliscorian, 5 cases paper curtains, a small quantity of provision, as beef, sausages, hams, asparagus, &c.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

In triangle 3 R 2432—1 Bale T. Red Yarn No. 40, 400 lbs., more or less damaged by saltwater.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF BENGAL GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., at Carnac Bunder, by order of Khoja Hurjee Jamail, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thacker Cutchra Dossa.

25 Bales each 300 Gunny Bags Barnio No. 3.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Khoja Munjee Asar.

25 Bales each 300 Gunny Bags Barnio No. 3.

And on account and risk of the last purchaser Govindraw Fawantraw.

10 Bales each 300 Gunny Bags Jardin No. 3.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Khetwaddy Back Road and Khetwaddy Main Road.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of December 1874, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 2,067, with the messuage, tenement or newly built bungalow, stable and out-houses, standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 126, situated on the north side of the Khetwaddy Back Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesheer, and fronting the said Khetwaddy Back Road, and bounded on the north by the said Khetwaddy Back Road, on the east partly by the property of Hormusjee Manockjee Dankawalla and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaced and Dadabhoy Bhedonjee Upjeon, on the west partly by property of Dinshaw and Rustomjee Framjee Davur, and on the west by the 12th Khetwaddy Cross Street.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement about 1 288 and three-sixths square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,068, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, stable and out-houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 126, situate on the north side of Khetwaddy Main Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesheer and fronting the said Khetwaddy Main Road, and bounded on the north by the property of Dhanbai and Pestonjee Framjee Davur, on the east by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaced and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Upjeon, on the south by the said Khetwaddy Main Road, and on the west by the Khetwaddy 13th Cross Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Fire Pumps, Old Iron, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla:

3 Second-hand Fire Pumps.
2 Ditto ditto incomplete.
3 Steam Engines.

A quantity of old iron, broken earthenware, pipes, empty casks, galvanized rainwater pipes, fittings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property in New Sonapore Street, near Trinity Chapel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Monday the 23rd Inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, the Mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge dated 21st day of May 1870, and the 5th day of February 1872, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Jumsetjee Pestonjee Madan, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the South side of the New Sonapore Road, in the sub district of Bhoolesheer, containing by admeasurement about three hundred and seventeen (317) square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1149, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and the house of Manekjee Nowrojee Jeevaji, and on the wards the west by the house of Eduljee Cowasjee Bisnee, on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, on or towards the north by the New Sonapore Road, and which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Byramjee Rattanjee Antia, and other tenants, and are at present in the occupation of Bomanjee Rustomjee, Byramjee Rustomjee Antia and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

Gold Lady's watch, gold watch guards, bronz double branched hanging argand lamp with drops, table argand lamp with drops, brass gilt tedi eight day time pieces under dome, immitation tree under dome with flying bird and water fountain and with music, ornamented glass globe lamp with pully, Lady's China work box, China teapoys, few hams, &c.

Few white and blue dinner sets.

A few cases of tart fruits.

1 c se of a-pacca umbrellas.

A few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood carved whatnot, bl ckwood office writing table with pigeon holes, carved teapoy, camp cots with coir bed, iron rocking chair, perambulator, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirting, madapollams, prints, chooties, &c.

1 case of white stripes.
2 do. white leno checks.
2 do. turkey red handkerchiefs.
2 bales of wooden cloths.

On account and at the risk of Purshotum Hurrjdass, per s.s. Canadoc:—

R J
C P H } 20%/45—10 cases blue, orange and white prints.

On account and at the risk of Jafferjee Tyebjee, per s.s. Ethiopia:—

20 cakes Rosin.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few fire proof treasuries.

Few dozen Eau de Cologne in large bottles by celebrated maker I. T. Fiver.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION,
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL,
COLABA.

6TH BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY
COLORED OPERA TROUPE.
WILL GIVE A
NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT
ON THE NIGHTS OF
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
THE 17TH AND 18TH INSTANT.

The Songs, Choruses, Dances, and Duets, are now being performed by the Christy's Minstrels of England and America.

Doors open at 8-30. To begin 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	First Night.	Staff Night.
Dress Circle	Rs. 1-0-0	Rs. 2-0-0
Second Seats	„ 0-8-0	„ 1-0-0
Pack Seats	„ 0-4-0	„ 0-8-0

Tickets may be had, and places secured for Dress Circle, at the Library, in Morley Hall.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

In consequence of the Great success, the Entertainment will be exhibited for

SIX NIGHTS MORE.

HARRY STANLEY

Having finished his Tour through England, America, Russia, Turkey, Italy, the Ionion Islands, Mauritius, Honolulu, Fiji Islands, Ceylon, Australia, and over 3,000 Miles of Africa, has now commenced his Tour of India en route for China and Japan, before completing his work, entitled "Strange things I met with while travelling Round the World."

AND BEGS TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY TO HIS

PANORAMA AND DIORAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR,

Now performing to Crowded Houses at the Grant Road Theatre.

"WE WOULD ADVICE EVERYBODY TO GO."
(*Vide TIMES OF INDIA.*)

FLUENT LECTURER.

ACCOMPLISHED MUSICAL ARTISTES.

Concluding each Evening with the Wonderful Mechanical Diorama
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE
LATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 Pit ..... As. 8
Stalls ..... „ 1 8 |

Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.

Children under Half Price to Dress Circle and Stalls.

DESCRIPTIVE LECTURER ..... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 21,
GRAND ILLUMINATED MATINEE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

Dress Circle for Children and Servants in Charge Re. 1.

Lower portion of the House, Annas 8

Doors Open at 2-30. Performance 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—APPLICANTS for the APPOINTMENT of 2ND ASSISTANT CLERK, Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, are informed that the VACANCY has been FILLED UP.

MR. LEWIS HENRY BIRCH is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1874.

NANA SAHIB! NANA SAHIB!! NANA SAHIB!!!
FOR SALE, at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Photographs of Nana Sahib.
Price 1 Rupee per Copy.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 150 tons SALTPETRE will be received at the Office of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, up to the 31st December 1874 inclusive. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent.

T. T. HAGGARD, Colonel,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be allowed on CLAIMS due with reference to the FIRST CALL of Rs. 25 per SHARE, remaining unpaid on MONDAY, the 23rd November 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
Agent.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-30 P.M., when Professor E Schrottky will deliver a LECTURE on "The Rational Principles of Agriculture in their application to India, with Special reference to Manures and means by which the fertility of soils may be maintained and increased." The attendance of the Members and of the Public is requested.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum) will be paid on and after the 17th instant to the Shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on the 5th idem, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied
A GREAT WANT
in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores prisine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
JUST RECEIVED
A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

No. 1, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
VERY CHOICE,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.

No. 2, CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(ESMERADO CAVITE BRAND)
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLAS, MOST EXQUISITE QUALITY.
Rs. 85 and Rs. 80 per 1,000.

No. 2 CIGARS, CAVITE,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
A very Superior Brand unequalled at the Price.

No. 2 CIGARS, FORTIN,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.
MILD, MELLOW, MATURED,
Specially recommended to those who desire a really
WELL-SEASONED CIGAR.

No. 2 CIGARS, PRINCESSA.
A MOST DELICIOUS LITTLE CIGAR,
Rs. 45 per 1,000.

ALSO A FEW BOXES OF THE FOLLOWING
RARITIES,
VEGUEROS,
AND
CABALLEROS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.
PATRON—THE QUEEN.

Is it too much to expect that all India will contribute £1,000 to such an undertaking as this? Let any one, hitherto unaware of its importance, read "OUR WORK IN PALESTINE" (17th thousand.

The "Quarterly Statement," *illustrated*, will be sent free by post, regularly, to every subscriber of ten rupees.

When in Palestine last year, I met at Haifa, near Carmel, Lieutenant Claude R. Conder, R. E., head of the exploring party, and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, (who has since died from overwork and exposure,) busily engaged, amid many plans, sketches, note-books, catalogues, and surveying instruments, in reducing to form the results of their journeys. Their work was retarded in the most discouraging manner by the scanty supply of funds. Instead of two assistants, six ought to have been at their disposal. The survey and exploration, notwithstand ng all difficulties, have been steadily carried on, and discoveries are being made almost daily. But, to this hour, the work is hindered by want of money.

Last season I got a few subscriptions in Simla, and from two or three other places; but the total amount was a trifle. Before revisiting Palestine (as I hope to do next year) it is my earnest desire to collect for the "Fund" a decent sum, of which India need not be ashamed. All subscriptions are acknowledged in the "Quarterly Statement."

In this country, men are generally too busy, or too idle, to attend to such appeals, though very many would readily give a donation provided they could do so without the trouble of writing a letter or sending for a money-order. If a few LADIES would kindly help me to collect, the £1,000 might be raised before Christmas. May I hope that this observation will be followed by the happiest consequences? Any expense incurred in collecting may, of course be deducted from the amount received.

J. ABERIGH-MACKAY, B. D.,
Chaplain of Simla.

Simla, 10th Nov. 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, who has had some EXPERIENCE in COTTON SELECTING. Apply to DHOLLERA, *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW at Warden Road, now occupied by Mr. Macaulay. For Rent apply to Mr. D. S. PATEL, Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR SALE, a Tangye, 6 H.P., Horizontal Engine with about 40 feet Shafting, Pulleys, and Plummer Blocks, complete. Apply Messrs. FRASER and MILLER.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a GREY PONY, 5 years, 13.1 high with good action. Price Rs. 150. Apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum Stables.

MUSIC, ENGLISH and FRENCH.—A YOUNG LADY recently from England, would be glad to employ a few leisure hours in giving LESSONS to TWO or THREE PARSEE or JEWISH YOUNG LADIES. Apply to E., care of this Paper.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN shortly returning Home, would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN going to England, or to wait on a LADY and CHILDREN during the voyage. Good References. Terms moderate. M. F., Office *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our FIRM of the late CHATOORBHOY MOWJEE, deceased, has CEASED from the month of Asho Vud 30th, Samvut 1930.

VISRAM MOWJEE & Co.

New Cloth Bazaar, 12th November 1874.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.

The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains unint rrupted and magnificent. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE,
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. E. PLANQUE having retired from our Firm on the 1st of October last, our Business at Havre and Bombay is continued from that date under the style of

VINAY & Co.
PLANQUE, VINAY & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT FABRIS, of London, has this day been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

Mr. JOHN ROUX, at Bombay, has power to sign our Firm by procuration from this date.

VINAY & Co.

Havre, 1st October 1874.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD,—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station and close to all the Public Offices, High Court*, &c., &c.

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 500 per Share less THIS DAY been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of November, proximo.

Discount at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all Calls paid before the due date, and interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue Calls.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

THE COLABA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 125 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. 125 per SHARE of the above Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office, No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 16th day of November 1874, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the same Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—31, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

IT is customary for FREEMASONS, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to hold a FESTIVAL on ST. ANDREW'S DAY. At the last Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay it was decided that, in addition to the MASONIC ELEMENT, SCOTCHMEN and their FRIENDS, WHETHER MASONS or NOT, be invited to join in a BANQUET to be given in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL on ST. ANDREW'S DAY (30th November), and for this purpose the following GENTLEMEN have consented to form a Committee:—

Capt. H. Morland, P.G.M.	M. Bellour, Esq., D.P.G.M.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	R. W. Robertson, Esq.
W. J. Best, Esq.	Tudor G. Trevor, Esq.
Capt. Brebner.	A. Thomson, Esq.
R. Clark, Esq.	R. V. Reid, Esq.

H. G. Rowell, P. G. Secy., Secretary.

The DINNER will be HELD in the SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL, Cumballa Hill Road, at 7-45 P.M., on ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Tickets, Price Rs. 10 each, may be had from the Secretary, or any of the Members of the Committee.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE Liverpool cotton market has assumed a slightly steadier appearance, the sales yesterday and to-day having reached 14,000 bales, 3,500 being the proportion of Surats each day. Spot prices have not altered however, nor have arrivals improved, private telegrams of yesterday reporting sellers of good Fair Ginned Broach, with mutual allowances, February March shipment, at 6¼d. per lb. New York quotations to-day come ¼ cent per lb. higher both for ready cotton and futures, but this partially met by alterations in Gold and Exchange. The figures certainly do not justify an advance, the receipts at the ports for the week being 159,000 against 130,000 bales last year, the respective totals since 1st September being now 957,000 and 744,000 bales, or an excess of 213,000 bales in eleven weeks. The The exports are increasing almost in like proportion, the quantity for the week to Great Britain being 85,000 and to the Continent 27,000 bales, while the stocks at the ports have increased to 475,000 bales from 453,000 a week ago.

We give our usual comparison of the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K., although these figures have now but a secondary interest as compared with the American advices :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	555,000	590,000	592,560
„ London	104,375	105,750	198,920
American afloat ..... „	200,000	140,000	130,000
East Indian „	150,000	170,000	140,000
	1,009,375	1,005,750	971,480
Price of Mid Orleans	8 3/16d.	8 3/16d.	8¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera.....	5 1/16d.	5 1/16d.	5¼d.
Difference...	2¼	3¼	3¼

Ready stocks, it will be observed, are beginning to run down pretty rapidly, and with steady buying for a few weeks by the trade may possibly reach about the same level as last year, but the American shipments seem likely to bring about an alteration ere long and if they go on increasing in the same ratio as at present, will make the stock again show a large excess before the end of the year.

Yesterday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester was reported by Reuter as having a slightly improved tendency, but prices as quoted show no change.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93¾ ; French Rentes have declined to 58½ ; Bar Silver is again quoted at 58d per oz.

A further withdrawal of £71,000 from the Bank of England was advised in yesterday's message, making £156,000 withdrawn, destination unknown since Thursday's return. So far the amount is not of importance, but in the absence of any information as to the origin of the demand it is impossible to gauge its extent or probable effect on the market ; judging however from the tenor of previous advices and the fact of stocks keeping up in price, the drain of gold is not likely to assume large proportions the general tendency apparently being in favour, of a return to greater ease.

The transactions in STERLING EXCHANGE to-day have been most insignificant, no amount of private bills having been offered, while the demand for bank paper is equally small. Rates however are again firmer, without any apparent reason, quotations being :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	Rs. 10 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 month's sight....	Rs. 10 11-16 to ¾	„
Credits do.	Rs. 10¾d.	„
Documents do.	Rs. 10 15-16d.	„

Steam Hobart and Co ; 22 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
Timore s, 400 cwts horns, Rasumn Noor Momed.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s, 48 cwts sandlewood, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed : 7 cases fishmaws, Mahomedbhoy Corjee ; 18 bundles E teeth Allybhoy Momedjee ; 100 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Berteaux, 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Thibet s, 100 packages red raisin, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosein son & Co. ; 38 packages red raisin, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee ; 50 packages red raisin, Goolam Hoosen John Momed ; 294 packages red raisin, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 packages red raisin, Mccrallybhoy Dama ; 25 packages red raisin, Goolam Hoosein Parpia ; 54 packages red raisin, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 12 packages red raisin, Abdoola Moosa ; 85 packages red raisin, Currcembhoy Hoorjee ; 35 packages fishmaws and shirakdros, Lallabhoy Khakey ; 13 cases peacock feathers, Mahomed Dawraz ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 289 chest opium, David Sasson and Co ; 51 chest opium, Ganeeshas Balkeesondas ; 5 chests opium, Goolraz Koojilali ; 29 chests opium, S N Talatee ; 265 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee ; 21 chests opium, E D Langrana ; 53 chests opium, N G Abraham,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s, 21 chests opium, Ebrahim Nourdin and Co. ; 19 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 11 chests opium, Ganesdass Sobhagmul ; 7 chests opium, Hajarimul Goormookray.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is said that for the present, at all events, A Company, 1st Panjab Rifle Volunteers, has ceased to exist as a Mounted one.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 12.

Henslowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Bhooj.
M-ray, Major, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Bhooj.
Wright, Surg, Bengal Med Ser, on sick leave, from Simla.
Trist, Lieut Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

NOVEMBER 13.

Lindsay, Major, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, to appear before a Med Board, from Meean Meer.
Clarke, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Meean Meer.
James, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Meean Meer.

NOVEMBER 14.

Lucas, Lieut, Sind Horse, from sick leave, from England.
Leed, Lieut, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Thomson, Lieut, Bengal 36th Regt N I from furlough, from England.
Hunt, Quarter Master, Bengal 2-19th Regt from Leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 13.

Moray, Major 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Surat.

NOVEMBER 14.

Bowcroft, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Cawnpore.
Brownlow, Brigadier General Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
Wood, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lahore.
Rose, Sub Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, to join, to Muttra.
Orchard, Lieut Col, Punjaub Police, on duty, to Lahore.
Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Mackenzie, Lieut, 3rd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Becher, Colonel, 26th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Surat.
Sibthorpe, Major, 26th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Surat.
Crumbey, Conductor, Commissariate Dept, on Pensioned to Australia.
Hunt, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Allahabad.
Macdonald, Lieut Col, Madras Deputy Ast Comr Genl, on leave, to Cannanore.
Cotton, Captain, Madras 25th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Cannanore.
Baddeley, Lieut, Madras—to join, to Bangalore.
Benson, Surg, Madras Innian Med Ser, to join, to Madras.

NOVEMBER 15.

Dawson, Surg, Bengal Med Ser, on duty, to Calcutta.
Welle, Lieut, Madras R A, to join, to Kamptee.
Shircore, Surg, Bengal Med Ser, on duty, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th November 1874.

Lieut C W Hinde, offg Adjutant 1st Grenadiers, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Capt Hughes transferred to the Commissariat.

Capt C F Echalaz, General List, is attached to do duty with the 21st Regt N I (Marine Battalion).

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 11th November 1874 :—

Surgn Maj T B W F Johnston, Civil Surgn, Broach.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 2237, Gunner W Campbell, 1st Baty 6th Brigade R A ;
Private T Gannon, 2nd Batn, 22nd Foot ; Lance Corporal A Hayes, 2nd Batn, 7th Foot.

The Officer Comdg E Baty 9th Brigde Hl A is authorized to issue 10 lbs of gram daily instead of coollie to one horse of the Baty, for one month from the 1st inst.

The following Recruiting Parties are authorized :—

6th Regiment N I—To the Concan and Deccan—3 Non-Commissioned officers, 6 Privates.

12th Regiment N I—To the Southern Concan—1 Havildar, 2 Privates.

18th Regiment N I—Within the Presidency limits—1 Subedar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 3 Privates.

24th Regt N I—To the Concan and Deccan—1 Native officer, 1 Havildar, 3 Rank and File.

28th Regiment N I—To the Concan—1 Havildar, 2 Rank and File.

The following order is confirmed :—

21st Regiment N I (Marine Battalion)—Regtl Order dated 8th Nov 1874, directing Capt Becke to resume his duties as Qr Mr, performing those of Adjt in addition, during the absence of Capt Echalaz on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Major Gen Sir Maurice Wilkins, K C B, Commanding Poona Division, for 1 month, on private affairs.

Lieut Col W Hinde, offg Adjutant 1st Grenadiers, for 1 month, on private affairs.

Lieut W T Woodward, to Bombay, from 15th Nov 1874 to 20th Feb 1875 in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the Native Languages.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 11.)

The services of Lieut L A C Cook, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 25th Nov 1874.

Mr James Franc's Katherinus Hewitt, C S, is appointed to act as a Secy to the Board of Revenue with effect from the afternoon of the 18th Sept last, the date on which Mr J Geoghegan availed himself of the special leave granted to him under orders of the 6th ultimo.

Mr Richard Herbert Greaves, C S, just returned from furlough, is appointed to c ea an Asst Mag and Colr in Cuttack.

Mr Henry Arthur Deuteros Phillips, who has been recently appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Orissa Division.

Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Mag and Colr, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 9th Oct last.

Mr John Carnac is appointed to act until further orders as a Deputy Mag and Depy Colr, and is posted to Gya.

Mr Henry Savage, who was appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Rajshahye Division, is posted to the district of Rungpore.

Mr Herbert John Reynolds, B A, is appointed to act as a Secy to the Board of Revenue from the date on which he may relieve Mr J F K Hewitt, until further orders.

The services of the following officers, employed on relief duty, in Purneah, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept, viz.—

Capt Anderson. Lieut A P Thornton and Lieut W Coles.

The services of Mr David Ogilvy Mehlejohn, C S, on relief duty in Purneah, are replaced at the disposal of the Administration of the Central Provinces.

Mr Robert Cornish, Asst Mag and Colr, on special duty in Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Division of the Nuddea District.

The Rt Hon the Sec of State has granted to Mr J D White, Extra Asst Comr in the Southal Pergunnahs, leave of absence for nine months on medical certificate, in commutation of the leave on private affairs granted by this Govt under orders of the 11th April 1874.

Capt W L Samuells, Asst Comr, on special duty at Hazareebagh, is appointed to settle, in concert with the district authorities of Mirzapore, the boundaries of Singrowli in that district, and Sirguja in the South-West Frontier Agency.

Mr Charles Randal Marindin, Asst Mag and Colr, on relief duty, is appointed to have charge of the Mudhoobunee Division of the Tirhoot District.

The orders of the 7th July 1874, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 8th idem, promoting Messrs Ridsdale, Cracroft, and Elliot, of the Opium Dept, are to have effect from the 12th April 1874 Mr Osborne's appointment, to be an Asst Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, will have effect from the same date.

Surgn Cornelius John McKenna, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital is appointed to act as Resident Physician in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta during the absence on deputation of Surgn C F J Mcdonald, MB, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn Alfred Henry Williams, Additional Civil Surgn, Tirhoot, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following transfers :—

Mr L E Desgratoulet, Asst Engr First grade, from the Gunduck Circle to the Grissa Circle

Mr F B Roberts, Asst Engr First grade, from the Soane Circl to the Gunduck Circle

The above transfers are made in the interests of the public service.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.
(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Nov. 14.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr William Henry Dawe to be Asst Secy to the Board of Revenue of the N W Provinces, with effect from the 20th April, 1874, vice Mr G M Bryan, retired.

Mr John Henry Harrison, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be posted as an Asst to the Etah district, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 3rd class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

Mr S M Moens to officiate as joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Allahabad district, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W S Halsey, Mag and Colr, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Mirzapur, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W T Church, Asst Mag and Colr, to Benares.

Mr William Grierson Jackson, C S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government to be posted as an assistant to the Gorucpur district and to be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, and with those of an Asst Colr.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversions :—

From 7th September, 1874, the date on which Mr R H Clifford resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Moradabad—

Mr P Whalley to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade ; Mr D T Roberts, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade ; Mr V A Smith, Offg Joint Mag trate, 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag.

From 17th Sept, 1874, the date on which Mr J Kennedy returned from privilege leave—Mr J A Marcel, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 2nd grade ; Mr F S Bullock, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to revert to his appointment as Asst Mag

From 26th Sept, 1874, the date on which Mr R J Leeds took charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Agra—Mr J A Marcel, Offg Joint Mag 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag 1st grade ; Mr J A Smith, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag, 2nd grade.

From 1st Sept, 1874, the date on which Capt T J Quin went on privilege leave—Lieut G W Anson, Offg Extra Asst Com, 1st Class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd Class.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr D F Addis, Asst Mag and Collector, from Benares to Azamgarh.

The notification from this Dept, dated 21st October, 1874, transferring Mr G E C Williams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, from Meerut to Azamgarh is hereby cancelled.

Mr J W Alexander, Exe Engr, 2nd grade, is allowed one month's preparatory leave, with effect from the 27th ultimo, the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Agra Provincial Division.

Mr F S Moore, Engr Appee, joined the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the forenoon of the 20th Oct, 1874.

Lieut D A Johnston, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 2nd Sept 1874.

Mr W Good, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 15th September, 1874.

Lieut D A Johnston, R E, Asst Engr, made over, and Maj H Hebham Jones, B E, Exe Engr, received charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 27th Oct, 1874.

Mr W Thatcher, Exe Engr, made over, and Capt R P Tickell R E, Exe Engr, received charge of the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 31st idem.

Mr F J Jones, Exe Engr, returned from privilege leave and took over charge, on the 31st Oct 1874. of the 1st Division, Agra Canal, from Mr A H Barron, Asst Engr.

HIGH COURT—16TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSE.

612-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurranee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee S.—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

464-73—Jefferson and Payne—Khoja Peerbhoy Hemjee v Khoja Farul Mahomed Damas and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

85-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Govind Runsordjee v Runsord Raghoonath and others—V Hurrychund.

814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Socabai v Luxumibai widow—Fletcher and Smith.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husangjee and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.

298-73—P Cowasjee—Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrao Dinnajee—Hearn and Cleveland.

97-74—Prescot and Winter—Robert William Archebald v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Megbjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

253-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurji and Thackurdas—Part heard.

428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mowjee Khetsey v Morarjee Velljee—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.

103-74—Prescot and Winter—Culliandas Muddonjee v Hurjeewan Vassonjee—Fletcher and Smith.

164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.

172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

234-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Bai Jevee and others v Cullianjee Mooljee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

436-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhaboo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and others—K. Mirzopee.

130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.

633-73—In person—Ordanand Dorunjee and another v Narrayen Crushna Land—In person—Settled.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

365-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.—Settled Out of Court.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—M H Khan—Bai Jadow widow v Tribhoowun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narrayen Juggonnath and other v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jeewa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

731-73—Prescot and Thackurdas—Ramchund Seeroul v Muncherjee Eduljee and another—M B Barbhaya.

716-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Veitha Lackajee and others v Mooljee Gopall and others—Chalk and Turner.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr. Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

He is furnished with a most complete assortment of Menist's Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

Mr. Betts will return to Bombay for a short times December, and will subsequently visit various stations in India, amongst others Kurrachee, Hydrabad Sind, Mhow, Indore, and Jubbulpoor.

Letters and communications may be addressed care of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

H. BETTS Assistant to Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that he has placed a selection of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS with the undermentioned for sale, comprising Race, Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, &c., unequalled in their perfect construction and finish, and at moderate prices.

ALSO, MENIST'S PATENT METEROSCOPES, AND NEW FRENCH ARMY REGULATION FIELD GLASS.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Attempt to Poison the Resident of Baroda.
The Arrival of the Supposed Nana Sahib in Cawnpore.
Mr Hormusjee Bazenjee Mody's Interview with the Supposed Nana Sahib.
The Effect of the Revised Assessments in Bombay.
Captain Taylor, I.N., and the New Marine Surveys of India.
The Detention of the Brindisi Mail of Octoor 16.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay ; Bengal and Central Provinces ; Madras ; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh ; Central India ; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Review.
A Run to Ceylon.
The Berar Question.
The Detention of the Brindisi Mail.
The Chances of Promotion in the Civil Service at the Present Day.
Native Opium in China.
The Short Delivery Question.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Bill of Lading Case.
How to Utilize the Indian Troopships.
The Municipal Budget of Bombay for 1875.
The Sanitary Administration of the Punjab.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders Orders by the Commander-in Chief in India—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-West Provinces Orders.
The Scratch Regatta.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts on Indian Railways—Freight Report.
SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta : Arrivals and Departures. Madras : Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letters.
English Commercial Letters.
English Military Letters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HORE—November 8th, at Cavendish Square, London, the wife of Francr Salter Hore, Esq., of Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CASSELS—WHITE—November 14th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Maule, M.A., John Andrew Cassels, B.A., eldest son of Andrew Cassels, Esq., of 41 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, to Helen Marie, fourth daughter of Charles White, Esq., of Bercola-hill.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—November 14th, at Breach Candy, Elizabeth, the wife of George Alfred Barnett.
HAWKINS—November 14th, at Bandora, Harry Luff, the infant son of Edward Luff Hawkins, and Susan his wife.
SMITH—November 14th, at Bombay, Sarah, the wife of John Smith, Master-Pilot, aged 39 years.—Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

WE are glad to record this morning the abolition by the Government of India of the Cotton Commissionership held by Mr. Rivett-Carnac ; and we hope that this act will remove any hesitation the Government of Bombay may still feel to do away with the Cotton Frauds Department in this Presidency. The cotton trade of India has now come to maturity, and ought to be very well able to take care of itself.

OUR Calcutta correspondent telegraphs the gratifying intelligence that Sir Richard Temple has completed his Famine Report, and that the actual cost of the great work accomplished in Behar and the neighbouring districts of Bengal is said to be under the estimate. The margin of provision made for the Famine by the Government was so liberal that some saving might fairly have been expected ; for Lord Salisbury insisted that grain enough should be stored not merely to feed all that portion of the population which the Government of India had calculated would be thrown upon its hands, but also to maintain a large reserve in readiness for the contingency of a great and sudden increase, beyond anything that had been foreseen, in the destitution of the people. Now, without going into details, which can be examined with better effect when Sir Richard Temple's report is published, it may be said generally that the extent and duration of the calamity have not exceeded, but have rather fallen within, the limits originally fixed by the Government of India ; so that, although relief has been distributed on a more generous scale than was at first contemplated, the money set apart by the State for the special purposes of the Famine ought not to have been all spent. But the popular impression in India has been that the Famine expenditure had been very wasteful ; and the taxpayers will, therefore, feel it as a relief to be told that no further contribution will be required from them, and that some of the money already voted will be repaid into the public Treasury. So acceptable a financial result will enhance the satisfaction caused by the thoroughness and unexampled success with which the great work of saving more than a million of people from dying of starvation has been achieved.

WE can add a few particulars this morning to the information already given about the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. It appears that the Colonel's morning drink, with which the poison was mixed, is made with pummelo juice, not lime juice. It is difficult to account for the strange taste which first made the Resident suspect something was wrong. The Residency surgeon fancied he detected sulphate of copper in the glass, but subsequent analyses have not confirmed this opinion. The dried sediment sent down to Bombay to be analyzed consisted chiefly of common white arsenic ; and arsenic is generally considered a "safe" poison because it is tasteless. If the poisoner, anxious to make assurance doubly sure, added sulphate of copper, he must have been a consummate bungler, for the taste of this poison in the first place would warn the intended victim not to swallow the poisonous mixture and, in the next place, its immediate emetic effects would serve to get rid of the arsenic, and in this way it would act as an antidote. If, however, there was no sulphate of copper administered, it has now on the other hand been ascertained that an insoluble gritty substance which remained in the sediment, and which was at first supposed to consist of powdered glass or quartz, contains some particles of a very brilliant lustre which can be nothing but diamond dust. Powdered glass and diamond dust have, according to native believe, most deadly properties though in truth they are perfectly harmless ; and there can be no doubt of the deadly intention of whoever put this "dust" into the tumbler. We have not yet heard anything from Baroda regarding the results of the inquiry at the Residency.

THE Calcutta Foreign Office may certainly congratulate itself on the diplomatic victory it has won by the success of its efforts to reconcile Ameer Shere Ali with his son Yakoob. Our special telegrams describe the reception of Yakoob at Cabul as very honourable to him ; and he has now returned to his principality of Herat with the assurance of having regained his father's favour and the promise that he shall not be obliged to yield precedence to Abdoola—during the Ameer's lifetime, we presume, for nothing seems to have been altered so far as regards the Ameer's intention to make Abdoola his heir. The fruit, then, of these negotiations is that they have in all probability secured the maintenance of peace in Afghanistan till the death of Shere Ali ; and this is, in itself, no mean achievement. But, while we do not undervalue the good that has been accomplished, we cannot but remark that, as no settlement of the succession to the Afghan Crown has been effected, the troubles now composed are sure to break out again. The Foreign Office has, therefore, won an immediate triumph at the cost of bequeathing a very annoying Afghan legacy to the Viceregal Government of perhaps the next decade. Again, although it may fairly be inferred that Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan have, at the persuasion of English statesmen, made up their differences because, while they see they have nothing to fear from England, they are convinced of the necessity of union to enable them to withstand the encroachments of Russia, it seems to us, as we have often said before, the height of folly for our Government to make the alliance of any Afghan prince the corner-stone of its policy in Central Asia. By all means, subsidize Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan too, to keep them, if that be possible, in good humour, and prevent them from going over to the enemy ; but it should be a cardinal maxim of England's policy in the East that she cannot rely upon the loyalty of a single Asiatic, prince or peasant, in the hour of need. She has no one but herself to trust to ; and, if she tries to maintain the security of the North-west frontier of her Indian Empire merely by subsidizing the Afghans, she will assuredly find some day that she has only been forging weapons for her foes to smite her with.

We contend, indeed, that it is absolutely dangerous to India to have a strong ruler at Cabul, so long as the principal Passes from Afghanistan into this country remain unoccupied by British troops. The explorations of recent years must have satisfied everyone that, with the possible exception of the Chitral Pass (which has not yet been properly surveyed), there are after all only two roads by which an invading army can enter India—the old road from Cabul through the Khyber Pass to Peshawur, and that from Candahar through the Bolan Pass to Sukkur. Now, neither of these roads is at present held by British troops, though it will be admitted that the first object of any commander in a campaign in which he wished to defend the North-west frontier would be to seize the Khyber and Bolan Passes. The school of temporizing politicians whose doctrines have of late years had so depressing an effect on the fortunes of the British Empire are fond of saying that it will be time enough, when war breaks out, to gain the Passes ; and that, meanwhile, it is safer and more economical to keep the troops in contonments at Peshawur and Jacobabad. But we doubt if any military leader whose opinion is worth a straw has endorsed counsels which are based upon the neglect of the most obvious military precautions. Is it so light and easy a thing to occupy a Pass like the Khyber, which is twenty-eight miles long, and of which so good a judge as Sir Henry Lawrence wrote :—"I have now seen "the Khyber well. It is a tremendously strong "road, and its inhabitants ought to be able "to keep the world out of it ?" It may not yet be forgotten that in 1842 Brigadier Wild was repulsed with loss by the mountaineers in attempting to enter this Pass, and that it took General Pollock, with a strong British army, seven days to advance through the defile from Peshawar to Jellalabad. Of course, our position now, when we have a garrison of 10,000 troops at Peshawur, is very different from what it was in 1842, when months were required for the work of assembling an army on the frontier. But it is still quite possible that, while English statesmen were negotiating, and hoping against hope that war might be averted, a small force of adventurous partisans of Russia, armed perhaps with English rifles, might seize positions from which they could not be dislodged before the approach of the main army of invasion. It is certain, on the other hand, that the most formidable enemy would spend all his strength in vain in attempting to penetrate into India by such a Pass, if it were held by a small force of British soldiers. Nearly the same observations apply to the Bolan Pass, except that that road is shorter and easier than the other ; and it can be nothing but one of the miserable traditions of the Afghan war which has induced the Government of India to leave these Passes for so many years unoccupied. The arguments by which General John Jacob, at the close of the Crimean war, established the necessity for making Quetta, above the Bolan Pass, an outpost of the garrison of India, have never been, and can never be, answered. The circumstances of our time are, however, more critical, because General Jacob assumed that the only road by which an army of invasion could advance was from Herat to Candahar and Cabul, and that such an army could not venture to expose its flank while on the march, and its line of communications, to the attacks of a British force issuing from the fortified head of the Bolan Pass. But, now that the Oxus has become the frontier of the Russian Empire, an invading army might advance directly southwards on Cabul from Balkh across the Passes of the Hindoo Koosh, without going near Herat and Candahar ; and it has, therefore, become essential to secure the Khyber Pass as well as the Bolan. The occupation of Jellalabad and Quetta, the heads of the Passes, could give no legitimate offence to the Afghans, and it would make the English Empire in India independent of both Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan, besides completing its defences against the Russians. At present, we seem to be wasting excellent arms, money, and diplomacy in trying to persuade other people to guard for us a frontier which will remain quite insecure till the English army has its outposts beyond the Passes. Lord Napier, we are sure, will be very unwilling to quit his Indian command, leaving the North-west frontier in such a state that the defection or caprice of a petty mountain chief may lay India open to a Russian invasion.

IT seems that Colonel W. W. Anderson delivered over charge of the Kattywar Political Agency about a week ago to Mr. J. B. Peile C. S. at Wadwan. This proceeding was done without noise or sign ; and the public feel no little regret at Colonel Anderson's departing without making any declaration of the principles and policy which guided him through so many years of nagging at the chiefs and quarrels with the military gentlemen who were the gallant Colonel's Assistants. The opening of the Clock Tower at Wadwan Camp might have been made a good ceremonial occasion for a moderate amount of speechifying ; there is nothing like it, and the English community, including the railway officials and perhaps some from Veeramgaum, would probably have attended.

As it is, the only public utterance relating to the great change in Kattywar consists of a letter in one of our contemporaries signed "Caledonia," but seemingly written by one of the officers of the Goanese army who condescend to take humble appointments in the retinue of English officials. Full of enthusiasm, but unskilled in literature, he has not learned the art to conceal his art ; an elegant process of much value in domestic cookery. The letter in question consists of two parts : one is a list of different roads and schools and other public works recently made in Kattywar at the expense of the Durbars, including those built by Mr. Percival at Bhownugger and by Colonel Law and other gentlemen elsewhere ; the generous scribe gives the whole credit of these improvements to Colonel Anderson alone as if they were mere emanations from his personality like *khurch* ; and as if the Durbars, the Joint Managers, and the Political officers had no right to any credit for them. To our astonishment the success of the Rajasthanik Court, of which Colonel S. C. Law is the President, is also attributed to Colonel Anderson ; although the gossip among the Regiments at Rajkote has for a long time indicated that Colonel Anderson did not view the tribunal or its President with any particular love. Having gone boldly over these matters in a laudatory strain, the writer comes to his own subject, and there we have every reason to believe him. He says that Colonel Anderson was in the habit of giving many dinners, and challenges the world to deny that they were *good* dinners. We have no fault to find with this climax ; and sincerely believe with the writer that this part *was* the most successful of Colonel Anderson's administration. Had the culinary Athanasius confined himself to the story, the rhetorical flourishes and delightful quotations from the later English poets would have told on his audience. But he has spoilt the effect by introducing a moral ; he says that the greatest good he can wish all future Political Agents everywhere is that they should take example by this excellent cookery ; evidently his god is his belly and his censer a frying pan. The writer has shown his real meaning too clearly ; it becomes evident that he was himself the author of the dinners, and wished to recommend himself in that capacity to Mr. Peile's butler. So that the whole disquisition on public works has been merely written as padding, scraped out of an Administration report, and peppered over with poetry, in order that a bowarchee, like the unjust steward, may secure a new place after losing the old one. The usual course is to send the bills of fare to be published as advertisements.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD OCTOBER.

THE Bank rate of discount has now been raised to 4 per cent. in a prompt and to a certain extent unexpected change, but your readers must not suppose from this that money is in great demand. The sole cause of the movement is a renewal of the export of gold—on a small scale, it is true, yet still sufficient to trench seriously on a store already diminished below the point which past experience has told us is the minimum of safety at this time. The abundance and excellence of the cotton crop in Egypt renders necessary a large export of gold from this side to "move" it, and altogether about three quarters of a million have already gone. Next, the Bank of France is still strengthening its stock of specie, and burying million after million in its vaults, while the Bank of Prussia which has been coining almost untold sums within the last two years finds that the coinage leaves the country much faster than it leaves the mint, after it is once allowed to get into circulation. To keep it in the country and to attract more gold, the Bank raises its rate of discount, and then we follow suit to protect ourselves. The difficulty which perplexes the Germans has long been foreseen and is connected with the necessary exchange from one currency to another, that is from the silver to the gold standard. The demonetisation of silver has made it unpopular ; every one wants to get quit of it, or to have as little as possible on hand when it ceases to be a legal tender. On the other hand the new gold coinage is handy for exchange operations, and traders do not want to be without it when the day comes that it will be their chief medium for payments. Accordingly though the Bank of Prussia did not begin issuing their gold until a large quantity had been coined, it was taken from them so fast that they were driven

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLETION OF SIR R. TEMPLE'S FAMINE REPORT.

TOTAL COST OF THE FAMINE UNDER THE ESTIMATE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

CALCUTTA, 14TH NOVEMBER.

Sir R. Temple returned to Calcutta last night, and leaves early on Monday for Orissa.

His Famine Report is finished. The cost of the Famine is said to be below the estimate.

The Fine Arts Exhibition will be held early in December.

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 14TH NOVEMBER.

A Resolution in the Government Agricutural Department abolishes the Commissionership of Cotton and Commerce from the commencement of the next financial year. It relates the circumstances which occasioned the appointment, and states that the office had gradually become a source of considerable expense disproportionate to the present duties. Mr. Carnac's connection with industrial exhibitions ceases with the discontinuance this year of the Annual International Exhibitions at South Kensington. Government record their approval of the zeal and ability with which Mr. Carnac maintained cordial relations between it and the cotton interest, and kept the public informed of all relating to cotton.

YAKOOB KHAN'S RECEPTION AT CABOOL.

THE ENVOY FROM YARKAND.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LAHORE, 14TH NOVEMBER.

The following telegram is published by the local paper, dated Peshawur, 12th:—The rumour of the reconciliation of Sirdar Yakoob Khan with his father is quite correct. Yakoob Khan is now in Cabul, being treated with every mark of respect and affection by the Ameer. Sirdar Yakoob Khan has not been publicly proclaimed heir to the throne.

Syed Yakoob Khan, the late Yarkund Envoy, was expected to arrive at Leh by the 5th or 6th current.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

GOWHATTY, 13TH INSTANT.

The Sappers and Artillery with 800 coolies have passed up towards Narrainpore, all healthy. Koel arrived yesterday. Two cholera cases and fourteen cases of fever, but no deaths. General Stafford leaves to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, 14TH NOV.

Advices have been received that the Khan of Khiva has invoked the aid of Russia against the rebellious Turcomans, and that Colonel Ivanhoff has threatened the Turcomans with reprisals should they continue to disobey the Khan.

Major General Richard Shubrick has been gazetted a Brevet Lieutenant-General vice Saint John deceased.

COUNT ARNIM'S ARREST.

BERLIN, 14TH NOV.

The motive for Count Arnim's re-arrest has not yet transpired. Owing to his continued ill-health he is at present confined to his house.

THE CARLIST WAR.

SANTANDER, 14TH NOV.

Further accounts of the action before Irun stated that the Carlists retreated in an orderly manner to Vera, and that Marshal Laserna with the Northern Republican Army has returned to San Sebastian.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	90,000	bales.
" " " Surats	22,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	56,000	"
" " " Surats	16,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	555,000	"
" " Surats	77,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	104,375	"

Surats during the week have been freely offered with only a moderate demand, some quotations being 1/16th lower.

LONDON, 13TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 5 1/16d.

The Manchester Market shows a slightly improved tendency.

7lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	98¼.
Bar Silver	58.

The sum of £71,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

ARMY Head-quarters were established at Madras on the 10th instant.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake, travelling from east to west, was felt at Akyab on the 31st of October, at 10-50 P.M.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

HIS Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency arrived at Bangalore on Tuesday last.

IT is said that Captain Tyler, R. E., Inspector of Railways at home, is the latest candidate for the post of Minister of Public Works in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay and Staff leave Ganesh Khind, Poona, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, for Government House, Parell, Bombay.

THE following telegram has been received by the Marine authorities at Calcutta:—"A derelict painted red without spars, bowsprirt standing, drifted past Coconada on 9th."

A CALCUTTA paper states that the formal opening of the Hooghly bridge was to have taken place on Saturday and that from that time forward the tolls, as authorized by the Act, will be levied.

A COMPANY of the 62nd Regiment, under the command of Captain Forsyth and Lieutenant Jones, left Calcutta on Wednesday night by the East Indian Railway for Barrakar, on their way to Hazaribagh.

THE *Ceylon Observer* learns, that rumours are afloat of a cash deficiency in the branch office of the Oriental Bank at Galle of £3.700. All the Bank servants there are in custody. A peon lately discharged is suspected, he having been known to have spent money freely of late.

SOME few days ago scarlatina broke out among the students of the Garrison Class at Umballa. We now hear that eruptive fever, in a mild form, has shown itself among the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade at that station, some ten or twelve men being confined in hospital with it. As troops are to assemble at Umballa shortly, it is to be hoped the sickness will disappear as the cold increases.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. "Improvements in the application of the telegraph to railway signalling:" by G. K Winter, F. R. A. S. Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway Company, Arconum. "Dredger for dredging or excavating materials from deep wells:" by G. L. Molesworth.

IN our last issue we mentioned that Colonel Duffin had met with a serious accident at Simla. We now learn that he died on the night of Sunday the 8th. He had but just arrived from Umballa, was enjoying robust health, and was making arrangements for the disposal of his property with the idea of shortly returning to England, whence he had been absent for many years. He never recovered his consciousness after the fall.

A CALCUTTA paper tells us, that the new moon not being visible there on Tuesday evening, the Mahomedans of Calcutta were in some doubt whether or not the following day should be observed for the Eed festival; when, however, at about 2 in the mornings a telegram from Delhi announced that the new moon had been observed there, the intelligence was rapidly spread through the Mahomedan portions of the town.

IN another column will be found an earnest appeal from the Rev. J. Abreigh Mackay, chaplain of Simla, on behalf of Palestine exploration. He represents that this most interesting work is being retarded for want of money, and he looks to India to collect a decent sum, of which India need not be ashamed. He recognises the power of woman by delicately suggesting that as men in India are generally too much engaged in money getting, the ladies might attend to his appeal.

AT the public meeting of Scotchmen held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday night, it was proposed that the annual St. Andrew's Dinner this year should be a less formal affair than it has hitherto been, and that the speeches should not be reported. We, (*Englishman*,) are glad of this. We have always maintained that Scotchmen have a perfect right to have their annual dinner, but it has seemed to us a mistake that the speeches made after dinners of this kind should be reported.

THE following are the official reports of the state of the crops in the N. W. Provinces:—Gorukhpur, 11th November.—Prospects excellent. Prices easy. Cholera abating. Allahabad, 11th November.—Prospects very favourable. Jhansi, 11th November.—Rabi sowings completed. Prices stationary. Fever abating. Agra, 11th November.—Kharif out-turn rather disappointing. Meerut, 11th November.—Prospects unchanged. Bareilly, 11th November.—Health good. General remarks.—No rain during the week, and prospects good, as before.

MR. LAVILLE, Civil Engineer, is, an Ooty paper says, gold prospecting in South East Wynaad, and has given his opinion that certain estates in the neighbourhood of Devalla are rich in gold-bearing quartz. Mr. Laville has, it is also stated, purchased the privilege of digging for gold in the Colar and Nundidroog divisions, for a term of years, paying to the Mysore Government the sum of Rs. 160,000 for his privilege, and also paying a royalty of 7½ per cent. on the profits of the diggings. He would certainly seem to be pretty sure of his prospects to back them to the above extent.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—The news from the Malabar Coast, where the Mellus invasion has taken place, is satisfactory. Not even among the Syrian Priests of the North, subject to Goa, has the schismatic Bishop found adherents; as to the clergy and faithful subject to the Archbishop Vicar Apostolic, they have rejected every attempt to make them schismatics. We hear the application has in some form or other been made to the British Government in favour of the schismatic Bishop; but the idea that any Government official will notice any such application is too absurd to be entertained by us for an instant. Happily there is a full blaze of daylight in India and it will be our own fault if anything remains concealed.

SOME time since a prospectus was printed of a Company to be formed to purchase the *Indian Statesman*, and start it in Calcutta at the one-anna rate. The capital was to be Rs. 1,00,000, of which Rs. 60,000 would only be called up, the vendors receiving Rs. 30,000 for the type, presses, good-will, &c., of the Bombay paper. Whether this venture has really proved abortive, remarks a Calcutta paper, we know not, but we now hear that the Bombay paper will remain where it is, and that a Company has been formed to start another paper in Calcutta under the same name, with a new stock of type, printing-presses, &c., with an Editor from England, and a capital of only Rs. 25,000, which is said to have been taken up on Tuesday last. We may, therefore, expect with the new year to see the advent of the Calcutta branch of the *Indian Statesman*.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand from Umballa, that there has been some excitement in the 32nd Muzbee Sikhs, in consequence of the conversion of a native boy who has been in the habit of attending school in the regimental lines. It will be remembered that some years ago many men of that regiment embraced Christianity, and stood firm to their convictions, notwithstanding much opposition, and severe persecution. Since then a regular mission, including a school, where the Bible has been taught daily, has been maintained amongst them, under the charge of a clergyman of the C. M. S. In consequence of the conversion of the sepoy's son, and subsequent excitement in the regiment, the Colonel, an officer of high character, has been obliged to remove all support from the Mission School, and to forbid all Christian teaching of any kind in the regimental lines. It is not thus however that the work can be stayed.

THE following appears in the *Morning Post*:—During the recnet mission at Coomassie, the King made use of every effort to induce our Commissioner, Captain Lees, to assist him in re-uniting again into the kingdom of Ashantee the tribes that since his defeat have revolted. Of these the most powerful are the Juabins. Their royal family are connected with that of Ashantee. It was the last and most powerful tribe that the Ashantees brought under their rule. Captain Lees having, doubtless in accordance with his instructions, refused to interfere, the disintegration of Ashantee is complete. The Kings of Becqua and Adansi, having separated themselves, and the Juabins having made a treaty on the footing of their independence, it may now fairly be considered that the King of Juabin is the most powerful monarch of the country. At Cape Coast, the slave question is making a great stir; the recent debates in Parliament having no doubt excited the attention of the more educated slave-owners. The regular pay, also, which so large a portion of the black population received during the war for the various services in which they were engaged, must have presented even to their inert minds some new reflections on the subject of capital and labour. Cape Coast Castle will probably remain the seat of Government, the swamps close to Elmina being thought conclusive against its being chosen as the capital. A new native town is being laid out at Elmina to replace the old one destroyed last year.

THE Native Christian Ayah, Mary Anne, has been found guilty by the Judicial Commissioner of the Neilgherries of the murder of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Penn, of Ootacamund, by poison, and has been sentenced to be hung. The *Neilgherry Courier* in commenting upon the case, expresses the opinion that a verdict of "not provern" would have been more appropriate, and, says "actual proof of the committal of the murder by the prisoner there was none." The assessors, it seems, returned a verdict of "not guilty;" and our contemporary comments upon the absurdity of having assessors at all and more especially in murder cases. Our contemporary further says "we are far from asserting the innocence of the prisoner. She is *probably* guilty: but for the sake of English law and justice, let not the penalty of death be inflicted, only because of the probability of her guilt. While heartily sympathizing with Mr. Penn and his family under their heavy loss, public opinion is in favour of the prisoner, so far as it is assured of the insufficiency of the evidence upon which she has been convicted." Notice of appeal against the Judicial Commissioner's decision has been recorded, and so strong is the feeling of all classes of the community against the find ing of the Court, that subscriptions are being raised to defray the expense of the appeal to which natives and Europeans alike have contributed: the subscriptions reach Rs. 400.

THE special correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* gives the following details, of the damage done to the Paupugnee bridge, on the Madras Railway, by the late floods:—Five set of screw piles—from the 2nd to the 7th set from the south end—had been washed away, and the girders that rested on them were carried up the river, a considerable distance, and a gap of some three hundred and fifty feet separated one end of the bridge from the other. And then looking on towards the north end, the sleeper piers that had been erected by Mr. Stoney in 1870 to make shift for the piles carried away, were nowhere to be found, the timbers had all been washed away from under the girders and there too the girders had come to grief, two had fallen, but the force of the stream was not sufficiently strong to carry them any distance. This is all the damage that this bridge has sustained, but it will be many months before the necessary repairs can be effected. Nothing can possibly be done before the moonsoons are over, and then new piers will no doubt be laid; at any rate trains will run across long before the bridge is repaired, for as soon as the rains cease, the water will subside and the bed to the river will be left perfectly dry and then the rails will be laid on the sands and the trains will pass over. Traffic will be worked over the Cheyair in the same way, and no doubt on the other rivers where the bridges have come to grief. It is said and on very good authority too that a hundered lakhs will not cover the loss sustained by the Company by the recent floods.

THE special correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writes:—The first break North of Cuddapah is about two miles away from the station, at the 172nd mile-stone. The earthwork there has been washed away for some distance from under the rails, and a little further on, a culvert has come to grief, abutment walls having fallen, and a portion of the embankment washed away on either side; but the girders have not been misplaced, and the trains passed over the bridge and the break at a dead slow. The damage done here is not worth mentioning when writing of the ruins of bridges that cost the Company lakhs of money to construct. As we neared the Paupugnee the country became uneven and sandy and shewed but little signs of cultivation; the canals on the side of the line were seen full of water, and barren rocks rise here and there to break the sameness of the picture. The train reached the South bank of the river at 6-57 A.M., and we had to alight and hurry to the other side, to a train there waiting for us. The third class passengers walked over, crossing at a *bent river* about a mile to the west, where the current was weak, and water but knee-deep. The first and second class travellers and the mails were dragged across on what could not very well be called a boat—a net work of bamboos in the shape of a tub covered over with hides. No more than five people can be accommodated at one time in this rude construction, in fact it is hardly safe for so many to get in. This tub is started from the foot of the bridge, and made two trips that morning. The agent and party and the mail bag were taken over first, myself, another passenger and the baggage followed half an hour after. The current was running strong at the time though at no speed when compared to the force of the water at the Cheyair when I was down over it a week ago, and it took thirty minutes to make each trip. The water to be crossed was only about five hundred yards in width, and yet before this distance could be done, the tub was carried down the river for more than half a mile. Had the tub been drawn across by means of a rope from the opposite side, this might have been avoided, but we were pulled over by seven men who swam across dragging the tub after them.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—Twenty Horses (Caboolees) were landed at the Carnac Bunder on Friday, and removed to the flats opposite the Byculla Club.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Saturday on the body of one Luximon Morgagee, who committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium. A verdict was returned accordingly.

THE TROOPS BY THE MALABAR.—The baggage and advance guard of the troops that arrived by H.M.'s Troop-ship Malabar last Friday, proceeded by train on Saturday night to Deolalee. The troops left by two special trains yesterday.

THEFT IN CAMP.—Lieutenant Liepe, Royal Artillery, residing in tents near the Depôt at Colaba, reported on Friday last to the police, the loss of two pairs of regimental trowsers and a cheroot case, of the collective value of Rs. 81; enquiries are being made.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Bhora named Sullimon Essajee, accidentally fell out of a window on the third storey of a house situated in Baboo Dubba Street, and sustained some injuries. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the man is now being attended to at his own residence.

THE KEROSINE LAMP ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Dunjeebhoy Jamsetjee, the Parsee who was so seriously injured by the accidental explosion of a kerosine lamp last week, died on Saturday evening. At the Coroners inquest subsequently held, a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A Portuguese servant of Mr. Lyons at Colaba was on Friday last taken to the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital suffering from an injury to his right foot received at Konnery Island by a ball having rebounded from off a wall while his master was at target practice. He is doing well.

DRAMA OF THE AMERICAN WAR.—The proprietor of this exhibition is so well satisfied with the results of the entertainment during the past week at the Grant Road Theatre, that he has determined to continue the performance throughout the present week, as will be seen in our advertising columns.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a hammersmith named Gungaram Anjoon, was severely hurt about his head and face by the fall of some scaffolding on him while two other workmen were erecting it in the Factory of the Government Dockyard. The cheek bone of the unfortunate man was factured. He was at once removed to hospital.

DISCOVERY OF JEWELLERY.—As a Bhattia named Thakoor Jadoojee Maljee, was passing by a well in Bundewarra yesterday, he found some fine gold bhangles weighing 9½ tolas (as was subsequently ascertained) lying near it. He informed a policeman near by and afterwards made over the property to the Police.

DARING THEFT.—On Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, one Armozum Kewraz left his house in Khan Bazaar to visit a friend; on his return a couple of hours afterwards, he found that the lock of his front door had been removed. Further investigation revealed the disappearance of a bag containing Rs 60 from one of his boxes. The police are endeavouring to trace the offenders.

A DOMESTIC FEUD.—A charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Ellen Ainsworth against her husband Mr. Charles Ainsworth was called on for hearing at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday last. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, ordered that the defendant be bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.

THE ROBBERY AT CAPTAIN BABINGTON'S HOUSE.—On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Nawabkhan Wujeerkhan and Jowarsing Rhajunsing were brought up on remand and charged with housebreaking and theft in respect of certain property consisting of gold and silver articles &c of the collective value of Rs. 206-4 belonging to Captain Babington. His Worship, after taking some further evidence for the prosecution acquitted prisoner No 2, and committed prisoner No. 1 to take his trial at the ensuing criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Laljee Thakurseys' godown situated on the Kurruk Road, was broken into on Thursday night, by a hole being made in the wall near the door, and the insertion of the hand which enabled the bolt of the door to be lifted. The godown contained nothing but grain of different descriptions, though the evening previous there had been Rs. 7,500: very fortunately the money had been removed from the godown the same evening. The detectives are on the look out for the house-breakers, although nothing was stolen.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Miss Anna Monica Dias, who met with a serious accident at her residence in Portugese Lane, Cavel, on the 12th instant, by her clothes having caught fire through some turpentine and bees-wax polish for furniture which she was preparing over a fire having igniting; expired on Friday night at the Hospital from the effects of burns which she sustained. Dr. Blaney, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the body the following morning, and, upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was recorded "That death was caused by shock, the result of burns which she had received by her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S CASE.—Shaik Mahomed Ismael *versus* Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Bhickajee and Nanabhoy Bazonjee. This case was resumed on Saturday last at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which the defendant No. 1 stood charged with interfering with, or causing obstruction to a tramway carriage on the 8th instant, and defendants Nos. 2 & 3 together with No. 1, with committing an assault against the person of the complainant, Shaik Mahomed Ismael a driver in the tramway. His Worship after taking the evidence for the prosecution and defence, acquitted the three defendants and ordered their discharge.

AN INFURIATED HUSBAND.—A Mahomedan named Hoosein Khan Ameer Khan, was on the look out for his wife who had left his protection some days ago. He happened to meet her going along the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Friday forenoon, when he inflicted several severe wounds on her body with a long knife which it appears he had sharpened for the purpose and carried about with him: He also inflicted three or four wounds on a Mahomedan who interfered to save the woman; the injured persons were both conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and Hoosein Khan was arrested by the Police, and on Saturday charged with the offence at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and remanded to jail. The case being postponed pending the recovery of the complainants.

REWARDS TO POLICE INSPECTORS.—Messrs. Marcks and Co., Jewellers and Watchmakers, sent a gold signet ring on Saturday to the Commissioner of Police for presentation to Inspector Whittaker for the trouble he had taken in detecting the Parsee who swindled them out of a gold watch. Mr. Whittaker had been untiring in his efforts to discover the delinquent and had very little clue to enable him to make a sucessful detection in this case. However, nothing daunted, he battled with all difficulties, and it was through his clever working that the Parsee was apprehended. Yesterday morning Mr. Edgington the Deputy Commissioner of Police presented the ring to Mr. Whittaker, and made some very pleasing remarks as to Mr. Whittaker efficiency as a detective. On Saturdays Inspector MacDermot received altogether Rs. 20 as rewards for apprehending, two deserters from ships in harbour. One seaman was from s. s. Harold Harfager and the other from the British Barque Bichmond.

"THANKSGIVING.—The station of Nellore was all but washed away during the recent floods in the river Penusir, and the destruction of property there is quite a calamity. On Sunday, November 1st, however, a thanksgiving was offered in the Nellore Protestant church "for the many mercies extended to us during inundation." Many persons will think that the word "thanksgiving" was inappropriately used under the circumstances.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

MORE SPIRITUAL TEACHERS FOR BOMBAY.—We have the greatful intelligence to give this week, of the safe arrival of five Fathers and two Lay-brothers of the Society of Jesus, for the Bombay mission. They are the Rev. Fathers, Frederic Dreckmann, Rodolph Fischer, Gaspar Harzheim, Paul Preis, Hubert Schumacker, and Brothers Augustus Schulte and Anthony Hentsch. It was the good ship *Thibet* of the P. and O. Company that brought this precious freight; Captain Henry, the worthy Agent of the Company, was a passenger on board, and, having said that, it is needless to add that everything was done that could make the voyage of our Missionaries as pleasant as possible. Quod felix faustumque sit!—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain Roskell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with English mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Major Pelham Bartholomew — Mr J Baker.
Mrs Chalmer

FOR VENICE.

Mrs Walker — Colonel J Field, C B
Mrs Davidson — Colonel and Mrs Waterfield
Mrs Robertson — Colonel Mulcaster
Mrs Rivett-Carnac — Mr Smith
Mrs Trentrall, and child — Mr Spry.
Mrs G N Saunders, and three children

THE SCRATCH REGATTA.

The Scratch Regatta on Saturday afternoon must be pronounced a decided success. There were a few drawbacks with regard to wind and weather, but these were made little of, and all who attended were highly pleased with the happy results. The committee consisted of Captain Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, Captain W. F. Hodges of the s. s. Hutton, Captain Brown of the Timor, and Captain Waring. Captain Blackmore was Umpire, Mr. Lidbetter Referee, Captain Corke starter, and Mr. J. L. Madden, of Messrs. Whoatly Madden & Co., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Intimation having been given to those who received invitations from the Committee that steam launches would convey them from the Apollo Bunder to the Flagship Auckland at one o'clock, a number of carriages with their gaily attired occupants drove in rapid succession to the Bunder. Captain Brown received the guests as they arrived and escorted them to the steam launches in waiting. The bands of H. M. 20th Regt. N. I. and the Royal Artillery from Colaba were kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by the officers of those respective corps. A little before two o'clock the first launch steamed up. The harbour presented an unusually gay and lively appearance. Nearly all the shipping was profuse in bunting. The yachts bore signs of fresh painting, the dingies and tonies sported the gayest flags of almost every continental power, and the steam launches of the troop-ships and the men-of-war could be well said to have been flying about in all directions. Private gentlemen could have been seen rowing about in jolly boats and punts. The steam launches from the Auckland went backwards and forward relieving each other in conveying the guests from the Apollo Bunder.

The following is as near as possible a correct list of the names of the guests who proceeded on board the Auckland. Captain and Mr. Gilmore, Captain and Miss Clarke, Mrs. W. F. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Webb, Mr. Tudor Trevor, Captain Searle, Captain Emmerton, Mr. J. Rich and the Misses Rich, Mr. Patrick Ryan, Mr. and the Misses Cannon, Mr. Wynford Barrow, Mr. Saunders, Mr. W. Riddle, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Martin Wood, Captain Shaw, Captain Graham, 16th Lancers, Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Pafford, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Junior, Mr. E. Shrewe-bury, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Tudball, Mr. Pirrie, Mr. Jones, Mr. Chapman, Captain Carew, Mr. Bridger, Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Aitkin. The steam launches conveying the guests took about five minutes each to reach the Auckland.

Mr. Madden, the Honorary Secretary, received the guests as they stepped on board, and with the assistance of Captain Hodges, Captain Waring and Mr. Pirrie seats were provided for the accommodation of the ladies, while the gentlemen sauntered about the ship. The Band of the Royal Artillery was stationed by the hatchway leading to the accommodation ladder, and that of the 20th Regiment was arranged around the batches on the quarter deck. They played alternately. Captain Gilmore of the 20th had a programme of the music to be performed by each band of his regiment posted near them. On the second deck of the Auckland a tiffiin was provided by Mr. Maule, the manager of Watson's Esplanade Hotel. One and all were astonished at the abundance of delicacies and the prompt attendance of the stewards. The committee engaged the services of two stewardesses for the ladies; and Mr. Maule, although the Esplanade Hotel is crowded with visitors, sent on board a full complement of servants and, assisted by Mr. Chapman, personally superintended the arrangements until the finish.

The programme advertized the first race to commence at 2 P.M. precisely, but as is generally the case in entertainments of this kind, the first gun announcing the start of the first race, did not boom until 2-30.

Captain Corke, who was the starter, was stationed in Pilot Schooner, No. 2, to the left of the Auckland. The first rate was a sailing match.

For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any rig or size; time allowance—one minute per foot over all.

First Prize 2/3rds entrance money and fifty rupees added. Second prize 1/3 entrance money and twenty rupees added. Entrance—Rs. 5.

Miney	Capt. Brown	White Flag	Blue Star
Lydia	"	Waring	Blue Flag White Cross
Irene	"	Clarke	Red Flag
Nimrod	"	Croker	White Flag Blue Cross
Mercury	"	Waring	Blue Flag Yellow Cross
Ocean Bride	"	Stansbury	Flag No 4
Sally	"	Nesbitt	Red Flag White Cross
Berteaux	"	Davis	Blue.

Course—From stations at Flag-ship "The Auckland" round the Inner Light ship, leaving her on the port hand, thence to the boat moored close to the North Buoy on Caranja Shoal, leaving her on the hand, thence to the Flag-ship, leaving her on port hand, then again round the Inner Light-ship, leaving her on the port hand, passing between the rendezvous Flag Boat and Flag-ship to win.

No. 3. The Irene did not start

There was scarcely any wind to constitute this race a good one. The time therefore which was occupied by it was nearly three hours. The boats sailed past the winning post in the following order.

	Time.
1. Berteaux	5. 21.
2. Lydia	5. 32.

The second race was at 2 P. M.—Sailing Match for *bona fide* Ships' Life Boats of any rig or size; no time allowance.

First Prize 2/3rds entrance money and Thirty rupees added. Second Prize 1/3rd entrance money and Ten rupees added. Entrance Rs. 5.

Colleen Bawn	Captain Waring	Green Flag with Harp.	
Polly	"	Brown	White Flag Blue Star.
Valentian	"	Hodges	Small Ensign
Maggie Lauder	"	Brebner	Blue Flag.

In this race all the boats started, but just after passing the Auckland they got close together and two of them ran foul of a schooner lying to the right of the flag-ship. The boats had great difficulty in getting away at all as there was no wind. The only boat which came in of this race was

1. "Maggie Lauder" Cutter 32 ft. Brebner, Blue flag.

This was not a *bona fide* ship life-boat, and was not entitled to the Prize. The other boats had not come before dark.

The Third and Fourth Races were not run at all.

The Fifth Race at 4 P.M. was or Dingies of any size.

First Prize—Twenty Rupees. Second Prize—Ten Rs.

Unknown	W G Corke	White Flag	
Timor	Timor	Yellow.	
Madcap	J L Madden	White Flag & Cross	
Sybel	W G Corke	Red Flag	
Blue Gown	W Maurice	Union Jack	
Parana	Capt Waring	No 6 Flag	
Go it Susy	W G Corke	Blue Flag	
Hutton	Capt Hodges	American Ensign	
Tom Fool	J Cook	Blue Ensign.	
Cutty Sark	Capt Brebner	Blue pennant with a thistle	

Course—Bound the Inner Light ship, leaving her on the port hand, and back, passing between the rendezous boat and Flagship.

This race was also much spoiled by the absence of breeze and the presence of an adverse tide. The result was.

1 Unknown	W G Corke	White Flag.
2 Hutton	Captain Hodges	American Ensign.

ROWING MATCHES.

The most exciting race was the

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P. M.).—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 3

First Prize—2/3rds entrance money and Rupees Thirty added. Second Prize—1/3rd entrance money and Rupees Fifteen added.

Mary	4 Oared	Capt Hodges	Blue Pendent
Berteaux	"	Capt Bain	Blue
Kathleen No 1	"	Capt Clark	Red and White
Kathleen No 2	"	Capt Carew	Blue Ensign
Spee	"	Capt P Shark	1st Pen C N Code
Thalo	"	Capt A Cooper	White Blue diagonal St George's cross.
Cutty Sark	"	Brebner	Blue pendent with a thistle.

COURSE.—From between Flag Ship and Rendezvous boat round Flag Boat moored about half-mile South, and back to Flag Ship.

This Race was decidedly *the race* of the evening, and caused a little money to change hands. The start was good and the time as marked below pretty fair. The tide was against the trade the race on the way home. The result was as follows:—

	Time.
1. Berteaux	4 15 0
2. Cutty Sark	4 15 35
3. Kathleen No. 2	4 16 0
4. Spee	4 16 40

We regret that an unfortunate accident occured, on the "Tinto," Messrs. Cooper and Co.'s boat in this race. She had a very fair place in the race, but "the stroke" was knocked over by a *coup de soleil* on the return home. The boat was brought alongside the Auckland and the unfortunate man was put on board one of the steam launches. Mr. Pirrie immediately did everything to restore him, and Dr. Lumsdaine also kindly attended. Restoratives were administered and when Dr. Lumsdaine pronounced him out of danger the man was sent on shore to the Gooculdass Hospital.

THE SEVENTH RACE (at 4-45) was Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs. Entrance Rs. 3.

First prize Entrance money and fifteen Rupees added. Second Prize Rupees Ten.

Blue Rose	6 Oared	J Ryan	No 4 Marryat Old Code
Failure	5	Lawrence	1st Pennant C New Code
Dolphin	5	Capt Hewitt	Red Swallow-tail
Teviot	5	Capt Nesbit	Red Blue Cross.

Course—Same as for Sixth Race.

Prize—A fat Sheep and a bag of Rice.

This was also a very good race and was finished in the following order.

	Time.
Failure	4 37 44
Dolphin	4 38 25
Teviot	4 39 0
Blue Rose	

THE EIGHTH RACE was Tonics not pulling less than four Paddles.

No Entrance Money.

No 1	Wild Cat	No 5	Tortoise	No 0	Dolphin
" 2	William	" 6	Ocean Pride	" 10	Havelock
" 3	Express	" 7	Turtle	" 11	Frog
" 4	Flying Fish	" 8	Leopard	" 12	Boud.

This race was won by

1. "Frog."
2. "Leopard."

The Greasy Pole was suspended horizontally from a boat placed between the Auckland and the starter's schooner, and afforded the merriment usual on such occasions.

It soon got dark and the lamps being lighted a few of the visitors went on shore; others stayed until 8 o'clock and amused themselves by dancing and playing games. The whole party left the Auckland a little after eight o'clock.

The Bands of the Royal Artillery and the 20th Regiment were stationed in the launch, and when the order to sheer off was given they struck up a lively air. The weather did not continue fine to the Apollo Bundar. It was a delightfully cool night and Captain Hodges, Mr. Pirrie and other gentlemen of the Committee treated the visitors to a short trip up the harbour. The launch went straight up to near the inner light and steamed round the turret ship "Abyssinia" the band playing all the while. The visitors then indulged in a series of lusty cheers. The Queen, The Committee, Mr. Madden, Captain and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. Pirrie, and last of all "the Ladies" were honoured with three times three and the launch proceeded to the steps of the Apollo Pier. Just as she reached the music played was "Auld Lang Syne"—The visitors disembarked and after thanking the members of the Committee who were present for the attention bestowed upon them, separated, highly delighted with the day's intertainment.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ON Friday last, the adjourned special general meeting of members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held at the Municipal offices for a further consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget for 1875. Mr. J. A. Forbes, chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair. The expenditure side of the budget was taken into hand, and the several detailed statements of expenditure, given at pages 12 and 13 of the printed budget, were passed at the amounts recommended by the Town Council.

A quorum of thirty members having been secured after fifteen minutes' delay, the minutes of the last special general meeting were confirmed.

Mr. Currey, chairman of the Town Council, then said he believed the business before the meeting was to proceed with the consideration of the budget and take up the expenditure; and that separate votes would be asked for each detailed statement as he had mentioned at the last meeting, commencing with No. 3 at page 14 of the printed budget and going through the book.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said, that before they commenced with the expenditure side of the budget, there was one item, he thought, which was not put down separately in the expenditure—he meant the expenses of the workshop of the Municipality. They were aware that there had been a good deal of money spent on the workshop—an important item—and as he understood, the expenditure was divided among the various departments. He had heard a rumour that the charges of the workshop were very heavy, and that they were only cleared off by debiting to the departments a considerably larger sum of money than what the work cost the Railway and private companies. He would ask the chairman if there was any truth in that rumour, or that the expenditure was far beyond the actual work turned out at the workshop, or that the rates were higher than that at which the work could be done in other places.

Mr. Currey said that the question of workshop was under consideration. No doubt in a concern like the Municipality, which they inherited a year ago, they took over also the workshop, in which it was possible that some work might be done or had been done at tolerably high rates; but the question as to what would be the best mode of carrying out the different sorts of work which had for some years been done in the workshop which Mr. Crawford, he thought, had acquired for the municipality, was a different matter. He thought it must be obvious to Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee that they could not by a stroke of the pen abolish the workshop without a considerable waste of money.

Mr. Sorabjee said there was a proposition made by Mr. Hope to do away with the workshop; but when the matter came before the Corporation, it was thought better to continue it on under the Corporation. As far as his information went, a great deal of money was wasted every year in keeping up the workshop. If the work required was done by other private companies, half the money would be saved. Mr. Sorabjee hoped that the subject would be taken into early consideration by the Town Council.

The Municipal Commissioner said the question had occupied his attention for some time, and he was about to bring the whole matter before the Town Council. The Corporation would understand that this question was a very technical one, and he hoped that, with the co-operation of the Chairman of the Town Council, he would be able to lay before the Council a definite statement of the workshop. The establishment had its advantages, but it had also its inconveniences, because they did not know how much money was to be spent. The reason for the establishment

the best plan would be that the Town Council should settle what works were to be constructed, and then bring them before the Corporation. He thought it would be a bad precedent to vote away such a large sum of money without the Corporation knowing what they were voting for.

Mr. Arbuthnot proposed that the whole of the money should be spent on the Carnac Bunder nuisance. (A laugh.)

Dr. Blaney—to keep it there?

Mr. Arbuthnot—No, spend it until the nuisance is abated.

Mr. Kemp said that very few of the new works put down in the statement of new works for last year, had been carried out. There was one item, for instance, of foot-paths for Church Gate Street. He thought it was of very little use sanctioning new works unless they were carried out. His reason for troubling the Corporation now was to call attention to the state of the foot-paths, and to the necessity of making provision for their repairs. The repairs last year, he believed, had cost about a third of the sum sanctioned, and only half of the work had been done. If the Municipal Commissioner would insist on house-owners when repairing their houses, repairing the foot paths in front of them he thought it would be an advantage.

The Municipal Commissioner said with reference to Mr. Kemp's remark about the grant that only a third of it had been expended, that they always saved as much money as they could. He must say he was not at all inclined to mend Church Gate Street further. He asked the people to put their steps inside their houses, as they are a great nuisance, but the owners refused to do so; and therefore as far as he was concerned, he would not spend another rupee on them.

Mr. Macfarlane—I don't understand what the resolution votes anything. What's the good of passing it?

Mr. Curry said it asked for a general vote, and the amounts for particular works were to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Currey's resolution was then put to the meeting in the following amended form, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and was carried:—That the Budget estimate of expenditure of Rs. 84,393 for new works and Improvements, to be hereafter sanctioned by the Corporation for 1875, be passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Currey—This concludes the voting of the Budget, and I believe, the only other matter is to elect auditors, and that rests entirely with the Corporation.

The Clerk to the Corporation then read a letter from Mr. Lidbetter, asking to be appointed an auditor for the next year.

Mr. Nasserwanjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, and Govind Balcrushna should be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

Dr. Shantaram Vittul seconded the proposition.

Mr. Oliphant proposed as an amendment that Mr. Lidbetter should be appointed an auditor in the place of Mr. Govind Balcrushna. Mr. Lidbetter was well known to the generality of the members of the Corporation, and was certainly much respected by the community here, both European and native. He (Mr. Oliphant) thought it was well also to divide the responsibility of auditing the accounts, and to have a European as well as a native auditor.

Mr. Wood seconded the proposition. Mr. Lidbetter, he said, had been employed before when the auditory gave much more trouble than it did now, and he had done his work well.

Mr. Macfarlane said that last year he had raised the question whether it was competent for any one to be a member of the Corporation and an auditor, and he contended that it was not competent. It was stated in one of the clauses of the Act that no person who had any contract whatever with the Corporation should be a member of the Corporation. He submitted that an auditor, who was receiving a fee for auditing the accounts, had distinctly a contract with the Corporation, and irrespective of that he thought it would be well that they had at last one of the auditors who was not a member of the Corporation. He would therefore, as far as Mr. Lidbetter was concerned, support the amendment.

Mr. Yurjeevndas Madhawadass said the point was raised at the last annual meeting, and it was decided that a member of the Corporation could be an auditor. That decision having been come to, Mr. Govind, though a member of the Corporation, was appointed an auditor.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost, and the original proposition was next put and carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday last at its registered office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, when it was intended to further adjourn the meeting until after the decision of the suit now pending against the Company is known. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha was in the chair. The Hon. J. K. Bythell, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, and other shareholders were present, who, it was expected, would strongly oppose a proposition for an adjournment, and raise a discussion on certain isolated points connected with the balance sheet and the internal management of the Company's affairs. Contrary to expectation, however, the proceedings were brought abruptly to an end without any discussion taking place.

Mr. K. M. Heeramanek, one of the secretaries and treasurers, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said—The rule obtained against the directors and secretaries has not yet been heard in the High Court, and it cannot be heard until Monday next. We wish for a postponement for the reason that our counsel was absent from Bombay during the vacation and has not had the papers placed before him for consideration. Another reason is that one of the auditors, Mr. DeQuadros has been and is still absent from Bombay, and the information he is to give is not available to us, and will not be available for some days yet. We therefore propose to adjourn the meeting for six weeks, or, if it would not be convenient, until the 2nd January next.

Mr. Dinsha Framjee Kias objected to such a long postponement as six weeks. The auditor might not return for another two months, and he thought they need not wait for him.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, seconded by Mr. Dinsha Framjee Kias, and carried unanimously,—That this meeting be adjourned until the 19th December next.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution No. 1296, dated 21st October, ordering a copy of the Chairman's memorandum, dated 17th September, suggesting that the Trustees be prepared with an approved plan and estimate for docks in Mody Bay, to be sent to the Secretary of State.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 1325, dated 27th October, approving of the reduction in the basin rent on grain boats remaining in Musjid Basin for more than 48 hours without discharging, which has been sanctioned by the Trustees.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer dated 6 h November, asking sanction for the construction of a road from the G. I. P. terminus at Boree Bunder to the Frere Road Mody Bay. The estimated cost is Rs. 3,000 which he states can be met from savings in the Frere Road estimate.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed till next week. The Acting Chief Engineer should meantime examine the plan of the new Boree Bunder Station, in order to see whether the proposed road will fit into the scheme of roads intended to be made in the vicinity of the station

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 11th November, intimating that the Frere Road across Mody Bay Reclamation may be opened for traffic on Monday 16th instant.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th August, recommending the construction of a footbridge over the Railway at a point 400 feet to the south of the Musjid overbridge. He states that it would enable th copra merchants to transport their goods more cheaply by coolies than they now can by carts, and that it would be of advantage to the grain dealers, and to others frequenting the Bunders.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, forwarding plans of (1) bridge with lattice girders carried on stone abutments with stone steps—estimated to cost Rs. 9,410—(2) bridge with lattice girders carried on cast iron columns with wooden steps to cost Rs. 8,181, (3) wooden bridge the same as the present one behind the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods depôt to cost Rs. 4,500.

The Land Committee recommend the erection of a wooden foot-bridge at the site indicated.

Resolution.—The construction of a teak wood footbridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500 is sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government. The amount should be provided for in a supplemental estimate as a charge against Capital, to be repaid from revenue in 20 years.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 3rd November, consenting to the erection of 2 privies on the Elphinstone estate. He suggests that the privies be placed a little further back from the road, than is shown on the plan, and states that the expense of laying on Vehar Water to them, if at any future time this is found necessary must be borne by the Port Trust.

Resolution.—The construction of Latrines at the Chief Engineer's estimate is sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

The estimated cost should be entered in a supplemental budget.

The Acting Chief Engineer to be requested to meet the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the site, so far as he may deem it expedient to do so.

Read letter from the Acting Deputy Conservator, dated 5th November reporting that the Prongs Light was exhibited on 1st instant, and the Colaba Light discontinued on the same date.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 5th November, recommending with reference to the Trustees' Resolution No 193, that the holes in the Prongs Lighthouse platform be filled in with wooden posts at a cost of about Rs 150 or that they be closed over at a cost of about Rs 20.

Resolution.—Posts should be fitted into the holes at a cost not to exceed Rs. 150.

THE POSTAGE CHARGED ON BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PACKETS RESPECTIVELY.

F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Offices of India.

Sir,—With reference to the notification No. 5546, dated 11th Sept. 1874, notifying that arrangements have been made for a direct exchange of mails via Bombay and Brindisi between India and Germany, the Committee of the Chamber observe that the postage for letters up to ½ oz. is 5 annas or pies to the German States and to Luxemburg and Heligoland, and 6 annas 6 pies to Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Russia, while the postage on similar letters to the United Kingdom, which is less distant than the four countries last named, remains at 8 annas. They will be much obliged to you if you will be so good as to inform the Chamber how these postage rates are, in the cases above mentioned, made up and distributed, showing separately the proportion paid to the P. & O. Co. and the countries through which the letters pass.

At the interview with which you kindly favoured the Chairman of the Chamber and myself on the 30th July you mentioned that the Overland Mail service was conducted at a loss to the Indian Government. The Committee would be glad of any information you could without inconvenience furnish the Chamber with on this point, showing the amount of the annual deficiency since the present postage rates were charged on letters to the United Kingdom.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 28.

From F. R. Hogg, Esq, Officiating Director Genaral of the Post Offices of India; to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 28th September, I have the honour to give below the details asked for in connection with the postage rate for paid letters *via* Brindisi for Germany and countries served through Germany, under the recent arrangement made between the Post Office of India and the Post Office of the German Empire:—

	German Inland Postage.	Combined Inland Postage of Germany & countries served through it.	Indian Inland Postage.	British Packet Postage.	Territorial Transit through Italy.	Total.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
To or from Germany, including Luxemburg & Heligoland, paid letters per 30 grammes net.....	4	...	4	12-6	3	23-6
To or from Countries served through Germany, paid letters per 30 grammes net...	...	8	4	12-6	3	27-6

The first total (23-6d.) is at 22d. per rupee, equal to 17·1636 annas, which divided by 3·1135 (being the number of half ounces rates found by observation to be contained in 30 grammes net weight) gives 5-503, or 5 annas 6 pie, as the rate per half ounce leviable in India on said letters for Germany.

The next total (27·6d.) calculated as above gives 6·436, or 6 annas 6 pie, as the rate per half ounce leviable in India on paid letters for countries served through Germany.

As requested, I also give the distribution of the postage (8 annas) or a half ounce paid letter sent from India to the United Kingdom:—

	Pence.
British Packet Rate	7
Indian Inland Rate	1
British Inland Rate	1
Rate levied to cover territorial transit through Italy and France	3-12

On my return to Calcutta I will endeavour to reply to the enquiry made in your second para, as respects the amount of the loss to the Government of India, at which the Overland Mail service is conducted.—I have, &c.,

Camp Murree, Oct. 9.

F. R. Hogg, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Offices of India.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Chamber, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. M/3, dated 9th inst, and to convey to you their thanks for the information with which you have supplied them.

They desire me however to point out that the postage rate from India to the United Kingdom is high when compared with the rates to Germany and countries served through Germany, and that the excess appears to be principally in the item *British Packet Postage*. As the services rendered by the Post Office on all letters to any European country carried from India to Brindisi by packet are identical, the Committee are at a loss to understand why the packet rate on a half ounce paid letter from India to the United Kingdom should be fixed at the high rate of 7d., whilst the packet rate on a letter from India to Germany is slightly over 4d. only.

The Committee, I am desired to say, will await with much interest the information which you are so good as to say that you will endeavour to send to them in regard to the loss to the Government of India at which the Overland mail service is conducted.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 27th Oct 1874.

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Director General of the Post Offices of India; to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th October, in which you contrast the British packet postage rate (7d per ½ oz.) on letters sent from India to the United Kingdom with that charged (about 4d. per ½ oz) by the new route via Brindisi to Germany, and express surprise at the difference.

2. In reply I would explain that in former years the letter rate (4d per ½ oz) governed both the correspondence with the United Kingdom and that transmitted to the Continent of Europe by the route through France. But in 1868 a weekly mail between India and Great Britain was, as you are aware, substituted for the previously existing semi-monthly communication, at an enhanced cost to the Indian Exchequer. To meet this extra payment the British packet rate on letters between this country and the United Kingdom was, notwithstanding the remonstrance of this office, endorsed by the Government of India, raised to 7d per ½oz., an increase of 75 per cent.

3. No demand was made by the British Post Office for any corresponding increase in the sea postage levied on letters for the Continent of Europe by the route via France, and no enhancement of postage on that correspondence was therefore made. This was doubtless due to the existence of a convention between the British and French Post Offices executed in the year 1856, by which the postage charge was regulated.

4 When the route for the transmission of correspondence to the Continent of Europe through Italy was organised in 1870 the British packet rate on letters was fixed from the basis of this office assimilated to that of the route through France and this same British pcket rate (4d per ½oz) was again extended to the new route via Brindisi for Germany and countries served through Germany

5. It will thus be seen that the new arrangement with Germany has not been coupled with any reduction in the rate for sea postage, but has resulted in its assimilation to that which has for many years regulated this charge on other lines of communication with the Continent of Europe.

6. I find difficulty in furnishing the information asked for in the second paragraph of your letter of the 28th September as respects the annual loss to India at which the Overland Mail service has been conducted since the introduction in March 1868 of the present postage rates on correspondence with the United Kingdom. From the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India published by order of the House of Commons the actual payments on account of this deficiency for the five years ending 1872-73 have averaged £72,518: these accounts, however, show payments actually made and include I think some arrear items properly debitable to former years. An independent calculation made in my own office for two years would reduce the yearly loss to about £65,000. There can be no question however as to the accuracy of the statements made by me at my interview with the chairman of your Chamber on the 30th July last that the service in question is carried on at a large pecuniary sacrifice both on the part of the British and Indian Governments.—I have, &c.,

Calcutta, 7th Nov. 1874.

INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. Routledge, the *Times'* correspondent, is in Lucknow, sojourning at Hill's Imperial Hotel. This gentleman put in an appearance at the Calico Ball on Monday night.

A book that ought to sell well.—Daroga Abbas Ali, whose handbook of Lucknow we noticed a few days ago, has also, we see, published a companion volume, called "The Book of Beauties," containing photographs of all the most celebrated actors, singers, and dancing girls of Lucknow.

Health of the City.—The return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, the 24th October, 1874, gives the total number of deaths at 235, being a ratio of mortality per thousand of population per annum of 27·04, classified as follows:—Christians, 10; Hindoos, 160; and Mahomedans, 65. The causes were —cholera, 10; dysentery, 14; diarrhœa, 23; small-pox 1; croup, 4; metris, 2; fevers of various types, 86; and the remainder from "other causes."

A Sell.—The High Court having been closed yesterday, in honour of the Prince of Wales' birth day, quite a sensation was caused among the prons on seeing the carriage of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway. The learned Judge slighted from his carriage, but to his astonishment, he was told that the Court was closed. His Lordship, we hear, left the Court, in anything but a pleasant mood, as the Judge's clerk had not given him previous intimation of the holiday!—*Madras Athenæum, Nov.* 10.

On Sunday evening the 8th instant, the whole of the fine range of buildings known as the Bachelor's Hotel, Mussoori, belonging to Mr. Hurst, was burnt down. The fire caught the thatch at about 7 o'clock in the evening, through a spark from a chimney at the east end of the building. It quickly spread all over the thatched roof, and before 9 o'clock the building was completely gutted. The proprietor was on the spot, and fortunately managed to save the furniture.—*Correspondent Pioneer.*

The recent case of Fraud at Mehan Meer.—The case of the man Adams, charged with defrauding the firm of Richardson and Co., Meean Mear, has terminated in his conviction and sentence to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. The convict has lodged an appeal against the award of the Umballa Court—to come on early next month—in the case we have before referred to, in which Mr. Adams proposed transferring a considerable portion of Messrs. Ball and Co.'s vendible property to an impromptu institution to be established for his own behoof—*Mofussilite.*

Despatch of Banghies from Madras.—The Postmaster General desires it to be intimated for public information, that in consequence of a representation from the Mysore Government, that 40 runners per stage are not sufficient for the transport of the entire Mails and Banghies between Bangalore and Bellary, he has ordered no Banghies to go by this route; as the heavy Banghy despatches interfere with and disarrange the Letter Mail service on the above line, causing it to be irregular and uncertain. Banghies will therefore be forwarded by the Coasting Steamers from Madras and Beypoor, so long as interruption to through transit of Mails continues on the North-West Railway Line.

Pedestrianism in Lucknow.—There was a strong muster of military on the race-course on Wednesday last, to witness a match for Rs. 100 a side between Sergeant Bolton of the 13th Hussars and an official belonging to the Public Works Department. Both are well-known runners; but have met only once before in public, when victory declared itself for the former. With regard to size, strength, and fitness, there was little to choose betwixt the competitors, though the result of their last contest naturally gave the Hussar a slight call in the betting. The course this time measured 400 yards, and it was thought by some that the additional hundred would tell in favour of the non-combatant. The race was severely contested throughout, and at twenty yards from the finish it would have been hard to tell the best man. When close to home, the favourite made a rush, was nearly caught by his opponent, but managed to struggle past the tape, the winner by a foot. We did not record the time but it must have been good, as the pace was a cracker from beginning to end.—*Lucknow Times, Nov.* 11.

Attending to the Law of Storms.—The *Coconada Advertiser* congratulates the British India Company upon the care bestowed upon their vessels by the commanders and in connection with the late Cyclone, says: —The Patna and Mecca were both coming down the Coast and on the verge of the storm, the former anchored at Calingapatam on the night of the 1st instant. At day light finding the weather suspicious the Commander left the roads stood away to sea, fairly ran out of the storm, got into fine weather, and then returned to Bimlipatam. The commander of the latter kept at sea and so guided his vessel, that he escaped the fury of the storm which raged closer in shore, and after it passed away he steered into port. When vessels are so skilfully handled, and such good sound judgment displayed in most critical times, the public have a guarantee of safety and security to travel in those boats, and the display of these qualifications imparts to the merchants, and the underwriter that confidence and encouragement which are essential, to their undertakings.

A Caution to Railway Servants.—A native named Coopooswamy, fuel maistry in the service of the Madras Railway Company, was charged [by Mr. William Barefoot, Locomotive Foreman, with theft by a servant by dishonestly taking two lead pencils and six steel pens, of the aggregate value of one anna and six pies, while in the possession of the complainant, and committing mischief by tearing six passes out of a Railway pass-book. On the afternoon of Saturday last, the complainant locked all the drawers of the office tables and almirahs and went home. Two hours after, the prisoner was caught in the act of opening one of the almirahs by one of the office peons, and with the assistance of another peon, the prisoner was searched and the above property was found on his person. The pass book with eight passes torn out of it was lying on a table. Information was given to the complainant and the prisoner was handed over to the Police. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and six weeks on the second charge.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Spring Traps.—Mr. Power, late Political Agent in Hill Tipperah district, very nearly came to grief through one of these snares. Out on a hunting trip, and carrying his rifle at the trail, muzzle to the front, he touched one of the springs, whereupon the spear of the apparatus darted out and passed within a couple of inches in front of Mr. Power's body. It appeared that a hill man—a British subject—was snared successfully and killed outright a little while before Mr. Power's escape. Commenting on these incidents, Mr. Power's successor describes how much better things are managed in the Lohardugga district, Chota Nagpore:—"When I was stationed there, some of the native shikaries rigged up one of their bows used in the jungle for destroying large game, not more unlike all his predecessors than all his followers, even those who had the direct benefit of his personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ, as exhibited in the Gospels, is not historical, and that we know not how much of what is ascribed to Him is coloured by the tradition of his followers. The tradition of followers suffices to insert any number of marvels, and may have inserted all the miracles which he is reputed to have wrought. But who among his disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or of imagining the rich and character revealed in the Gospels? Certainly not the fishermen of Galilee; as certainly not St. Paul, whose character and idiosyncrasies were of a totally different sort; still less the early Christian writers, in whom nothing is more evident than that the good which was in them was all derived—as they always professed that it was derived—from the higher source. What could be added and interpolated by a disciple we may see in the mystical parts of the Gospel of St. John, matter imported from Philo, and the Alexandrian Platonists, and put into the mouth of the Saviour in long speeches about himself, such as the other Gospels contain not the slightest vestige of, though pretended to have been delivered on occasions of the deepest interest, and which were all present to the Apostles—most prominently at the Last Supper. The East was full of men who could have stolen any quantity of this poor stuff, as the multitudinous Oriental sects of Gnostics afterwards did. But about the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality combined with a profundity and truth of insight which, if we had no idle expectation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer and martyr to that mission who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in the object on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor even so would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavour so to live that Christ would approve our life. When to this we add that, to the completion of the rational sceptic, it remains a possibility that Christ actually was what he supposed himself to be—not God, for he never made the smallest pretension to that character, and would probably have thought such a pretension as blasphemous as it seemed to the men who condemned him, but a man charged with a special express, and unique commission from God to lead mankind to truth and virtue—we may well conclude that the influences of religion on the character which will remain after rational criticism has done its utmost against the evidences of religion are well worth preserving, and that what they lack in direct strength as compared with those of a firmer belief is more than compensated by the greater truth and rectitude of the morality they sanction."

VICTOR HUGO.

A Paris correspondent of the *Echo* writes:—"Victor Hugo has written a few pages, entitled 'Mes Fils,' which will form the preface to the works of his two sons. The poet, who has been so deeply tried in his family affections, recounts in the most brilliant and touching terms the rise, progress, and end of the two talented young Hugos. Speaking of the colossal task of Charles Hugo, he says:—'He translated Shakespeare—formidable undertaking! He interpreted the great English genius; he commented on him, and made him accessible to all Frenchmen. What an illustrious conquest! To introduce Shakespeare into France, what a vast duty! He accepted it; he knew that his life would be thenceforth bound by the promise made in the name of France to the great man of England; he knew that great man was one of the great men of human nature, and that to serve that glory was to serve civilization itself; he knew that such an undertaking was imperious, that it would be exacting and lofty, and that, once commenced, it could be neither interrupted nor abandoned; he new that it would take 12 years to do it; he knew that his youth would be spent over it; he knew that to accomplish such a labour he would have to cloister himself; he consented, and, as he exiled himself for his father, so he imprisoned himself for Shakespeare. He renewed the fearful nightly combat of Jacob; he fought with the Archangel, and his muscle did not give way. The English of Shakespeare is no longer the English of to-day; it was necessary to change the English of the 16th century into the French of the 19th century—a struggle with two idioms, the most formidable adventure that a translator could attempt. He tried and accomplished it. But to do so he was forced to expand over every phrase, every verse, almost every word, an inexhaustible invention of style. For such a work the translator must be a creator, and he was one. Real translators have the singular power of enriching one people without impoverishing another, and of translating a genius without depriving him of his country. It was thus that, after 12 years of labour, this young man gave Shakespeare to France.' Victor Hugo winds up with his view of the state of France:—'The country,' he remarks 'has been trodden under foot by that savage, foreign war; and by that madman, civil war. The one tried to assassinate civilization and to suppress the centre of the world; the other burnt the two sacred cradles of the revolution—the Tuileries, the nest of the Convention, and the Hotel de Ville, the nest of the Commune. They tried to kill the giant Paris and to resuscitate the phantom Versailles. Who committed these crimes? Nobody, and yet everybody. Whom shall we pity? Both—the victor and the vanquished. We are bled in the four veins of our honour. The old calamities of Nineveh Thebes, and Argos have been surpassed. And amid all this we are forced to remember that 5 000 leagues distant there are children of 20 years condemned to death, and then to transportation, for a newspaper article! Oh, poor men! eternal pity! fanaticism against fanaticism! Alas! we are all fanatics. He who writes these lines is a fanatic himself—a fanatic of progress, civilization, peace, and clemency; inexorable towards the unpitying, intolerant towards the intolerant. Yes, these dark things have been accomplished; and what do we see now? They have made a peace full of war. They are Princes, and they think themselves masters. They persuade themselves that France, who rendered America to America, Italy to Italy, and Greece to Greece, will not know how to render France to France. Vain wonder! The future is full of fatal eventualities. Eschylus, had he been French, and Jeremiah, had he been Teuton, would have wept. Nothing is certain, but everything is threatening."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

JOHN STUART MILL ON RELIGION.

Notices of Mr. Mills posthumous work, to be published by Messrs. Longman next week, entitled "Three Essays on Religion: Nature, Utility of Religion, Theism," have appeared. We take the following extracts:—

The object of the first essay, "Nature," is, in the words of its author, "to inquire into the truth of the doctrines which make Nature a test of right and wrong, good and evil, or which in any mode or degree attach merit or approval to following, imitating, or obeying "Nature." The doctrine that man ought to make the spontaneous course of things the model of his voluntary actions is declared to be immoral as well as irrational.

"For how stands the fact? That, next to the greatness of these cosmic forces, the quality which most forcibly strikes everyone who does not avert his eyes from it is their perfect and absolute recklessness. They go straight to their end, without regarding what or whom they crush on the road. Optimists, in their attempts to prove 'whatever is, is right,' are obliged to maintain, not that Nature ever turns one step from her path to avoid trampling us into destruction, but that it would be very unreasonable in us to expect that she should. Pope's

'Shall gravitation cease when you go by?'

may be a just rebuke to any one who should be as silly as to expect common human morality from nature. But if the question were between two men, instead of between a man and a natural phenomenon, that triumphant apostrophe would be thought a rare piece of imprudence. A man who should persist in hurling stones or firing cannon when another man 'goes by,' and, having killed him, should urge a similar plea in excuse, would very deservedly be found guilty of murder. In sober truth, nearly all the things which men are hanged or imprisoned for doing to one another are Nature's every day performances."

Under the heading "Utility of Religion," Mr. Mill discusses the questions "whether the belief in religion, considered as a mere persuasion, apart from the question of its truth, is really indispensable to the temporal welfare of mankind; whether the usefulness of the belief is intrinsic and universal, or local, temporary, and, in some sense, accidental; and whether the benefits which it yields might not be obtained otherwise, without the very large alloy of evil by which, even in the best form of the belief, those benefits are qualified." The following passage will show the peculiar position assigned in Mr. Mill's religious system to the supernatural, which he cannot wholly relinquish:—

"The notion of a providential government by an omnipotent being for the good of his creatures must be entirely dismissed. Even of the continued existence of the creator we have no other guarantee than that he cannot be subject to the law of death which affects terrestrial beings, since the conditions which produce this liability wherever it is known to exist are of his creating. That this being, not being omnipotent, may have produced a machinery falling short of his intentions, and which may require the occasional interposition of the Maker's hand, is a supposition not in itself absurd nor impossible, though in none of the cases in which such interposition is believed to have occurred is the evidence such as could possibly prove it; it remains a simple possibility, which those may dwell on to whom it yields comfort, to suppose that blessing which ordinary human power is inadequate to attain may come, not from extraordinary human power, but from the bounty of an intelligence beyond the human, and which continuously cares for man. The possibility of a life after death rests on the same footing—of a boon which this powerful Being, who wishes well to man, may have the power to grant, and which, if the message alleged to have been sent by Him was really sent, He has actually promised. The whole domain of the supernatural is thus removed from the region of belief into that of simple hope; and in that for anything we can see, it is likely always to remain."

In the following paragraph we have an illustration of the manner in which Mr. Mill would apply the doctrine he has laid down above in the case of immorality:—

"The common arguments (for immortality) are—the goodness of God; the improbability that He would ordain the annihilation of his noblest and riches work, after the greater part of his few years of life had been spent in the acquisition of faculties which time is not allowed him to turn to fruit; and the special improbability that He would have implanted in us an instinctive desire to eternal life and doomed that desire to complete disappointment. These might be arguments in a world the constitution of which made it possible without contradiction to hold it for the work of a Being at once omnipotent and benevolent. But they are not arguments in a world like that in which we live, . . . One thing is quite certain in respect to God's government of the world—that He either could not or would not grant us everything we wish. We wish for life, and He has granted some life. That we wish, or some of us wish, for a boundless extent of life, and that it is not granted, is no exception to the ordinary mode of his government. Many a man would like to be a Croesus or an Augustus Cæsar, but has his wishes gratified only to the moderate extent of a pound a week or the secretaryship of his trade union. There is, therefore, no assurance whatever of a life after death on grounds of natural religion. But to one who feels it conducive either to his satisfaction or to his usefulness to hope for a future state as a possibility, there is no hindrance to his indulging that hope. Appearances point to the existence of a being who has great power over us—all the power implied in the creation of the cosmos, or its organized beings, at least, and of whose goodness we have evidence, though not of its being his predominant attribute; and as we do not know the limits either of his power or of his goodness, there is room to hope that both the one and the other may extend to granting us this gift provided that it would really be beneficial to us. The same ground which permits the hope warrants us in expecting that if there be a future life it will be at least as good as the present, and will not be wanting in the best feature of the present life—improvability by our own efforts. Nothing can be more opposed to every estimate we can form of probability than the common idea of the future life as a state of rewards and punishments in any other sense than that the consequences of our actions upon our own character and susceptibilities will follow us in the future as they have done in the past and present. To imagine that a miracle will be wrought at death by the act of God making perfect every one whom it is his will to include among his elect might be justified by an express revelation duly authenticated, but it is utterly opposed to every presumption that can be deduced from the light of nature."

A considerable portion of the essay on Theism, which fills nearly one-half of the whole volume, is occupied with the examination and discussion of the first cause argument, the design argument, the arguments for immortality and revelation, and similar theological questions, and is consequently of a somewhat abstruse character. The following occurs towards the close of Mr. Mill's volume:—

"The most valuable part of the effect on the character which Christianity has produced by holding up in a Divine Person a standard of excellence and a model for imitation, is available even to the absolute unbeliever, and can never more be lost to humanity. For it is Christ rather than God whom Christianity has held up to believers as the pattern of perfection for humanity. It is the God incarnate more than the God of the Jews or of Nature who, being idealised, has taken so great and salutary a hold on the modern mind. And, whatever else may be taken away from us by rational criticism, Christ is still left, a unique figure, not more unlike all his precursors than all his followers, even those who had the direct benefit of his personal teaching. It is of no use to say that Christ, as exhibited in the Gospels, is not historical, and that we know not how much of what is ascribed to Him is coloured by the tradition of his followers. The tradition of followers suffices to insert any number of marvels, and may have inserted all the miracles which he is reputed to have wrought. But who among his disciples or among their proselytes was capable of inventing the sayings ascribed to Jesus, or of imagining the rich and character revealed in the Gospels? Certainly not the fishermen of Galilee; as certainly not St. Paul, whose character and idiosyncrasies were of a totally different sort; still less the early Christian writers, in whom nothing is more evident than that the good which was in them was all derived—as they always professed that it was derived—from the higher source. What could be added and interpolated by a disciple we may see in the mystical parts of the Gospel of St. John, matter imported from Philo, and the Alexandrian Platonists, and put into the mouth of the Saviour in long speeches about himself, such as the other Gospels contain not the slightest vestige of, though pretended to have been delivered on occasions of the deepest interest, and which were all present to the Apostles—most prominently at the Last Supper. The East was full of men who could have stolen any quantity of this poor stuff, as the multitudinous Oriental sects of Gnostics afterwards did. But about the life and sayings of Jesus there is a stamp of personal originality combined with a profundity and truth of insight which, if we had no idle expectation of finding scientific precision where something very different was aimed at, must place the Prophet of Nazareth even in the estimation of those who have no belief in his inspiration, in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast. When this pre-eminent genius is combined with the qualities of probably the greatest moral reformer and martyr to that mission who ever existed upon earth, religion cannot be said to have made a bad choice in the object on this man as the ideal representative and guide of humanity; nor even so would it be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete than to endeavour so to live that Christ would approve our life. When to this we add that, to the completion of the rational sceptic, it remains a possibility that Christ actually was what he supposed himself to be—not God, for he never made the smallest pretension to that character, and would probably have thought such a pretension as blasphemous as it seemed to the men who condemned him, but a man charged with a special express, and unique commission from God to lead mankind to truth and virtue—we may well conclude that the influences of religion on the character which will remain after rational criticism has done its utmost against the evidences of religion are well worth preserving, and that what they lack in direct strength as compared with those of a firmer belief is more than compensated by the greater truth and rectitude of the morality they sanction."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14 Sampart Row, EW.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842;
IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Haro Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. THE QUEEN,
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUB.

PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

	Per Dozen *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.			
Chateau Lafite or Mouton .....Gold capsule	32	17	—
" Rauzan .....Black capsule	25	13½	—
" Palmer .....Blue capsule	22	12	—
" Larose .....Yellow capsule	19	10½	—
St. Julien .....Green capsule	17	9½	—
Cantenac .....Red capsule	16	9	—
St. Estephe .....White capsule	14	—	—
Petit Medoc .....Violet capsule	12	7½	—
Haut Sauternes .....Red capsule	22	12	—
Barsac .....White capsule	17	9½	—
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			
Chambertin .....Red	32	17	—
Nuits .....Red	26	—	—
Volney .....Red	20	11½	—
Beaune .....Red	18	—	—
Chablis (La Moutonne) .....White	26	14	—
Chablis, light .....White	17	9½	—
CHAMPAGNES.			
Cutler, Palmer &